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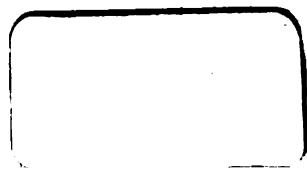
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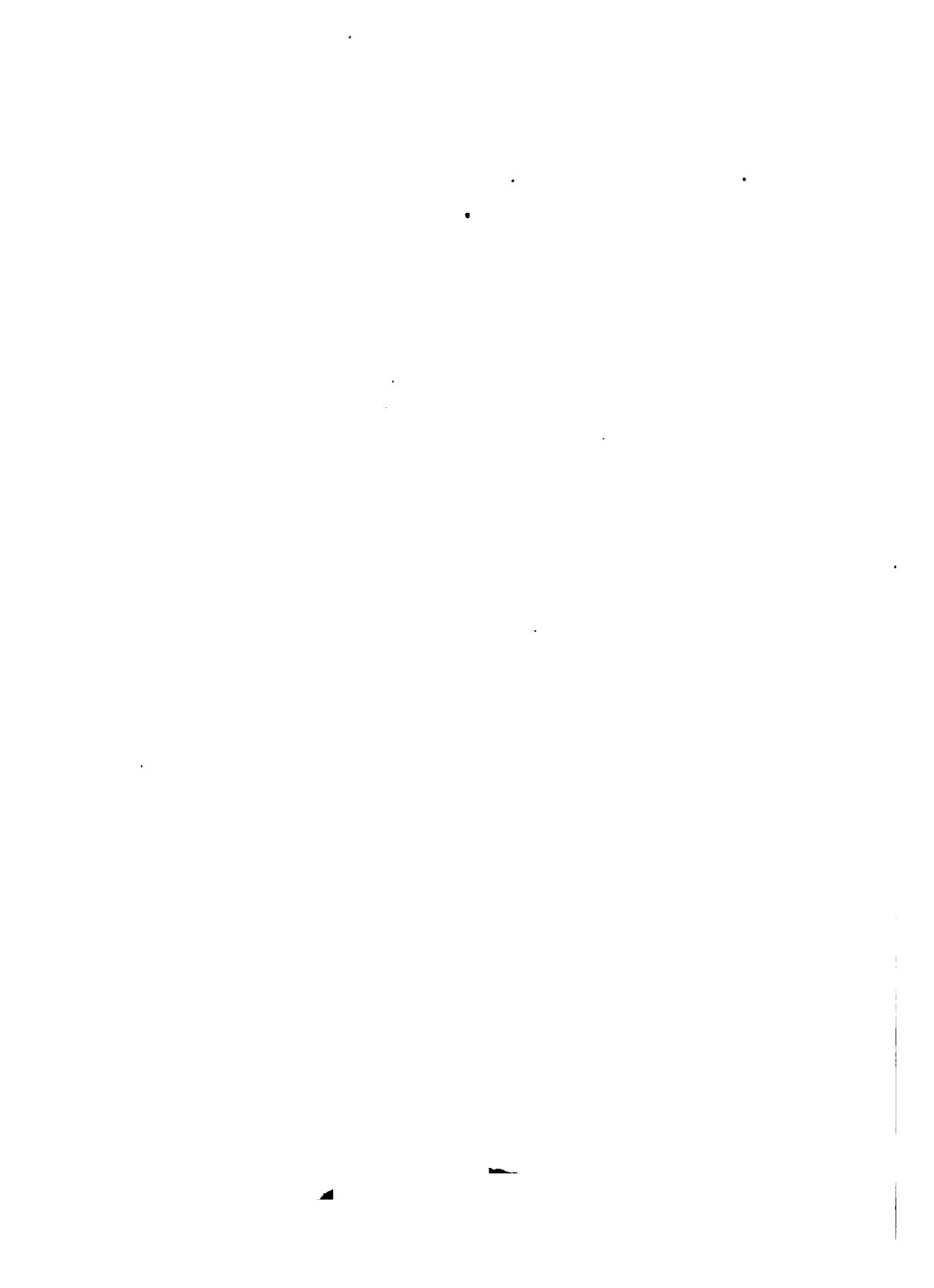


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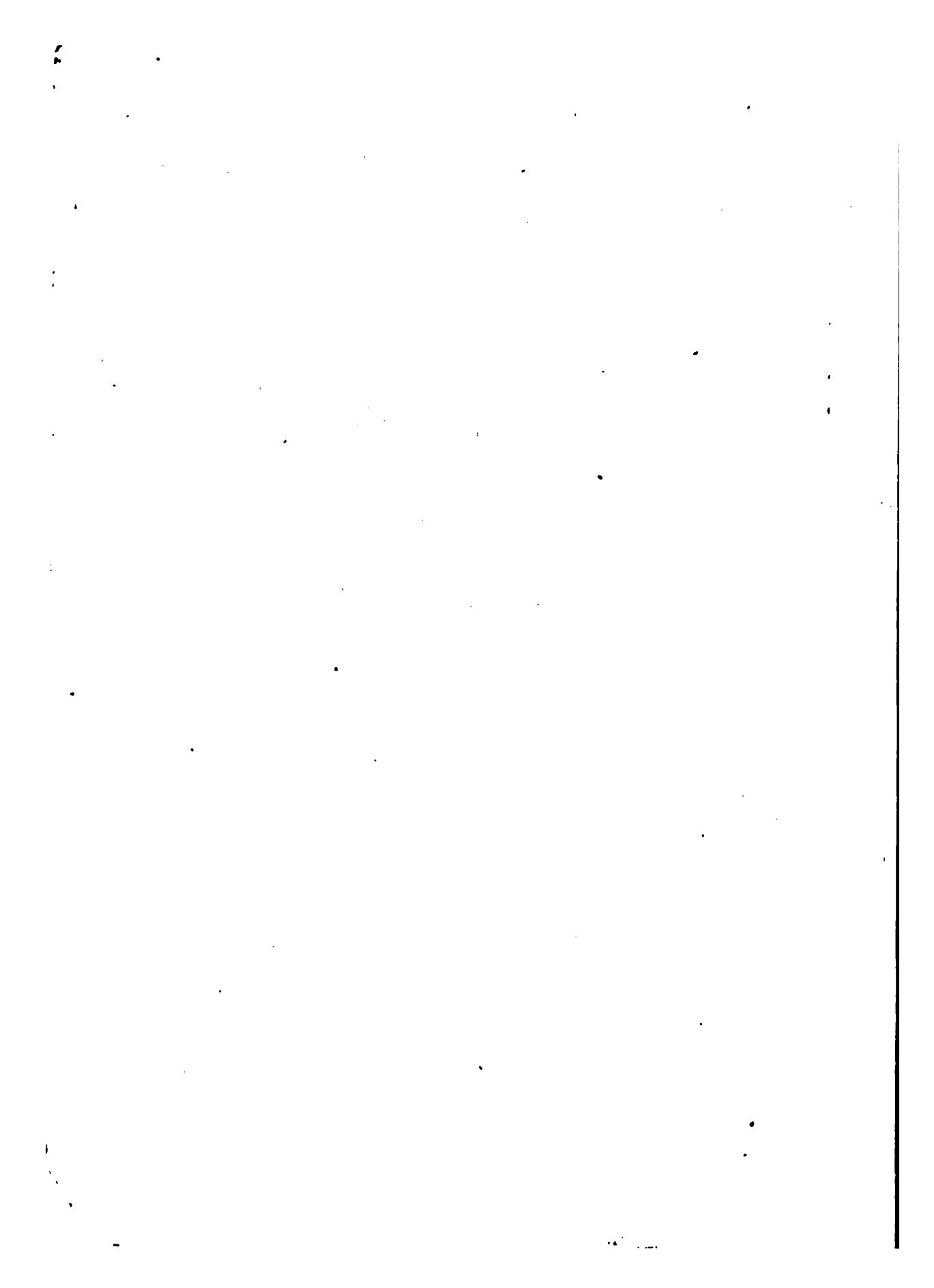


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American Book-Lore

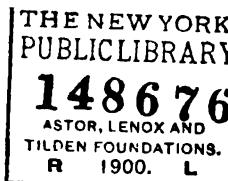
July 1898

Too Many Books.

Oh, who can say that even this blade of grass
No mission has—superfluous as it looks?
Then wherefore feel oppressed and cry, Alas,
There are too many books!

—Robert Leighton.

—June, 1898—



AMERICAN BOOK-LORE

QUARTERLY

VOL. 1

MILWAUKEE, WIS., JUNE, 1898

No. 1

The subscription price of American Book-Lore is \$1.00 per annum, in advance. Single copies, 25 cents.
Address all communications: Henry E. Legier, 428 Bradford Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

NOTES HERE AND THERE

Mr. Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, Can., whose monumental *Histoire des Canadiens Français* easily ranks him as the leading historian of Canada, contributes to this number an excellent article showing the principal sources upon which the history of Canada is based by modern and the older writers. This will be supplemented in the next number of Book-Lore by an article dealing with the rare books pertaining to Canada.

* * *

Suggestions as to topics for articles in future numbers of Book-Lore will be gladly received from readers. Announcement can be made of the following articles now in preparation for early publication:

"New Manuscript Material for the *Jesuit Relations*," by Miss E. Helen Blair, one of the editors of the new edition of the *Relations* in course of publication.

"Rare Books Pertaining to the History of Canada," by Benjamin Sulte, author of *Le Pays des Grands Lacs, Histoire des Canadiens Français*, etc.

"Side Lights on Eugene Field's Personality," by Charles Keeler Lush, author of *The Federal Judge*.

"A Bibliography of the Eliot Indian Bible," with notes concerning the first books printed in America.

"Some Famous American Manuscripts—Where They Are and What They Contain."

"Notable Private Libraries in America," a series of articles descriptive of some splendid collections of Americana in the West and elsewhere.

"Prices of Americana in English Auction Marts," a review embracing the past quarter century.

"Narratives of Famous Travelers in America," a series of articles including following bibliographies: Jonathan Carver, by John

Goadby Gregory; Lewis and Clark, by Gardner P. Stickney; La Salle's Companions, by the editor; etc.

"Auctions of Americana," a series of articles descriptive, among others, of the following sales: Allan, Corwin, Rice, Brinley, Barlow, Ives, Murphy, Menzies, Field, etc., concluding with a summary, grouping the prices obtained for notable books at these and minor sales.

"Notes from Old Catalogues."

"Bibliography of the Mimic Press," a list of books printed during the past quarter century by amateur journalists, compiled by William Dunlop, ex-president of the National Amateur Press Association.

"Magazine References for Bookmen," to embrace articles on Bibliography, Binding, Book-Plates, Book Auctions, Rare Books, etc.

"First Editions of American Poets, and Their Prices at Auction."

"Historic American Poems," a series of articles.

"As the Cities Appeared in Their Infancy," reproductions of old views of New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Cleveland, Buffalo, etc.

"Plans of the American Book Clubs," describing their contemplated publications.

"Reprints of American Historical Tracts," a resumé of what has been done in this line, including the reprints of Sabin, Munsell, Force, Humphreys, etc.

* * *

Beginning with the April number, the Cumulative Index resumed publication as a monthly, instead of appearing bi-monthly. The December number will be bound in cloth and will form the third annual volume. Twenty-eight periodicals not indexed cumulatively will be included in the annual volume.

* * *

Francis Wilson has embodied his recollections of Eugene Field in a readable book, which Scribners have just issued under the title *Eugene Field as I Knew Him*. Mr. Wilson

was a close personal friend of the poet, as his book abundantly attests.

Some years ago Francis Wilson published one of Field's books, *Echoes from the Sabine Farm*, in an edition limited to one hundred copies. It cost him \$2,500 to indulge in this luxury, as he declined to sell any of them. Wilson told Field that he would like to publish a book for him. "One in a limited edition that I could control absolutely, and should dispose of in such a way as to beget a gnawing envy in every other bibliomaniac's bosom."

Field agreed, but suggested that Wilson limit the edition to fifty copies and then follow the illustrious example of the man who, having bought a copy of the first American Burns, knew no peace until he had purchased the only other copy in existence, which duplicate he promptly destroyed by fire.

"You mean," said Mr. Wilson, when the suggestion was made, "that I should print an edition of fifty copies, and then, reserving one copy from the flames, destroy the forty-nine others."

"No, it were wise not to go quite so far as that. Print fifty; keep one, give one to me, and burn forty-eight."

The suggestion amused Mr. Wilson, but he did not follow it. He limited the edition to one hundred copies; thirty were printed on Japan and seventy on hand-made paper. He gave them to friends and libraries, but not one book was sold.

* * *

Among the reproductions of notable mural decorations recently added by Curtis & Cameron, of Boston, to their *Copley Prints* are a series of six tympanums representing the evolution of the book. They were painted by John W. Alexander for the Library of Congress and comprise the following:

1. The Cairn; a company of primitive men, clad in skins, raising a heap of stones on the seashore, in commemoration of some event.
2. Oral Tradition; an Arab story-teller relating his marvelous tales to a circle of seated Arabs.

3. Egyptian Hieroglyphics; an Egyptian workman cutting an inscription over the portal of a temple.

4. Picture Writing; a young American Indian depicting a story of his tribe upon a deer skin.

5. The Manuscript Book; interior of a monastery; a monk illuminating the pages of a folio-book.

6. The Printing Press; Guttenberg, inventor of printing, in his office; the master, with his assistant beside him, examining a proof-sheet; to the right an apprentice swaying upon the handle-bar of the rude press.

* * *

The Ben Franklin Company, 232 Irving Avenue, Chicago, have issued in neat pamphlet form the *Stylebook of the Chicago Society of Proofreaders*. The suggestions in the book are tentative in character, but being based upon experience, are valuable and worthy of general adoption. Examples and rules are given of abbreviations, punctuation, capitalization, etc.

* * *

Mr. Wilberforce Eames writes concerning Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America*: "Sabin's *Dictionary* has not yet been completed, the work having been interrupted at the article 'Smith,' but I hope to resume it before long and to carry it on to the end. One hundred and sixteen parts have been issued, from 1867 to 1892, making nineteen octavo volumes and a portion of Vol. 20."

* * *

W. D. Macray, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, writes concerning the Rawlinson MSS. catalogue, of which four volumes have been published, that a concluding volume will soon follow. It will contain "an exhaustive index of persons, places and things. Much relating to America will be found; and one manuscript of special interest is described under the number 1352, being the original autograph copy of John Eliot's 'Christian Commonwealth,' as sent by him to be printed in England."

* * *

AMERICAN Book-LORE will be published quarterly, and will comprise from sixteen to forty-eight pages, according to the amount of material available for publication.



PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

Author of *The Honorable Peter Stirling*, *The Story of an Untold Love*, *The True George Washington*, etc.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS

1—WRITINGS OF PAUL LEICESTER FORD

It has been well said of Paul Leicester Ford that he is a graduate of the college of books. In that college he has received the highest honors. He is barely 33 years of age, but he has achieved distinction as a novelist, historian and bibliographer. *The Honorable Peter Stirling* has reached its twenty-seventh edition (forty-one thousand copies), *The Story of an Untold Love*, which was issued in book form late in 1897, has already reached its fifteenth thousand, and *The True George Washington* bids fair to rival the success of these two books. Mr. Ford's history and bibliography of the *New England Primer* is a model of painstaking and comprehensive work. These, as the subjoined list will show, are but few of the

books which Mr. Ford has written and edited, but they indicate his versatility as a writer.

The wide range embraced in Mr. Ford's writings is doubtless a result of his education, as the uniform excellence of his writings is the result of his native genius and application. Ill-health in his childhood prevented him from receiving any regular education, but from a large amateur printing outfit he taught himself the elements of knowledge, and this was added to by much time and work in his father's library—one of the largest and most valuable private collections of books and autographs in this country. Even more educational to him in a literary sense was the social circle of his

parents, which included many of the leading writers, and thinkers of their generation. Yet another form of cultivation was gained by travel; and he has not only spent much time in the chief libraries of both America and Europe, pursuing his special studies, but has traveled for pleasure through the Southwest and Newfoundland, the West Indies, South America and most of Europe. In 1876, he partly set up a revised edition of Noah Webster's *Webster Genealogy*, and his name appeared on the title-page as the editor. Since then he has edited many books and pamphlets, chiefly relating to American history and bibliography, the most important of which are elaborate editions of the *Writings of Thomas Jefferson* and the *Writings of John Dickinson*, still in course of publication, and to be completed in ten and in three volumes respectively.

The remarkable success of *The Honorable Peter Stirling* gives especial interest to an account its author recently gave to a newspaper writer in New York concerning the way the novel grew into popularity after being seemingly a flat failure.

"Peter Stirling was published late in the fall of 1894," said he to the interviewer. "It lay on the shelves practically unsold for four months, and looked like a failure. One day I went into my publisher's, and, much to my surprise, he said: 'We're just getting ready to print a new edition of *Peter Stirling*, and shall make a new set of plates.' I am very glad to hear that," I said. He went on: 'Look over these proofs and make any changes you want.'

"It was such a surprise to me that I asked him how it had happened that the book had jumped so suddenly in sales, and then it all came out. San Francisco was the place where *Peter Stirling* started to sell. Without any warning an order came in from that city one day for 300 copies. The man that ordered them was A. M. Robertson, a bookseller, and they thought in the office

that the man must be crazy. (I remarked to my publisher when he told me this that that wasn't a high compliment for the book.) However, Robertson not only sold those 300 copies, but a little later ordered 300 more. It was afterwards learned that he had happened to read the book, and was so 'taken' with it that he made up his mind to sell those 300 copies before he did anything else in a business way.

"Then orders commenced to come in from Michigan and Wisconsin. Why from those states, no one knows to this day, but these are the facts. Meanwhile the book was not selling at all in Chicago or in New York. The demand in these and other cities did not start until *Peter Stirling* had pretty widely spread throughout the towns of the Middle West."

WRITINGS BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

Websteriana. A Catalogue of Books by Noah Webster. Brooklyn, 1882.

Bibliotheca Chaunciana. A list of the Writings of Charles Chauncy. Brooklyn, 1884.

Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana. A List of Books Written by or Relating to Alexander Hamilton. New York, 1888.

A List of Editions of "The Federalist." Brooklyn, 1886.

A List of Treasury Reports and Circulars Issued by Alexander Hamilton. Brooklyn, 1886.

A List of the Members of the Federal Convention of 1787. Brooklyn, 1888.

Bibliography and Reference List of the History of Literature Relating to the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Brooklyn, 1888.

Some Materials for a Bibliography of the Official Publications of the Continental Congress. Brooklyn, 1888.

Check-List of Bibliographies, Catalogues, Reference-Lists, and Lists of Authorities of American Books and Subjects. Brooklyn, 1889.

Check-List of American Magazines Printed in the Eighteenth Century. Brooklyn, 1889.

List of some Briefs in Appeal Causes which relate to America, tried before the Lord Commissioners of Appeals of Prize Causes of His Majesty's Privy Council, 1736-1758. Brooklyn, 1889.

Who Was the Mother of Franklin's Son? An Historical Conundrum, Hitherto Given up—Now Partly Answered. Brooklyn, 1889.

"The Best Laid Plan." 1889. [Play.]

Franklin Bibliography. A List of Books written by, or relating to Benjamin Franklin. Brooklyn, 1889.

The Origin, Purpose and Result of the Harrisburg Convention of 1788. Brooklyn, 1890.

Some Notes towards an Essay on The Beginnings of American Dramatic Literature, 1606-1789. 1893.

The Honorable Peter Stirling, and What People Thought of Him. 1894. [Novel.]

Josiah Tucker and his Writings. Chicago, 1894.

The True George Washington. Philadelphia, 1896.

A Catalogue of the James Lorimer Graham Library. New York, 1896.

Bibliography and Reference List of the History and Literature Relating to the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, 1787-8. Brooklyn, 1896.

The Great K. & A. Robbery. New York, 1897. [Novel.]

The Story of an Untold Love. Boston, 1897. [Novel.]

The New-England Primer. A History of Its Origin and Development with a reprint of the unique copy of the earliest known edition. New York, 1897.

WRITINGS EDITED BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

Webster Genealogy. Brooklyn, 1876.
1781—Groton Heights and New London. Brooklyn, 1881.

Lines to Mr. Dodson. By Frances Sargent Osgood. Brooklyn, 1885.

Pamphlets on the Constitution of the United States. Brooklyn, 1888.

Great Words from Great Americans. New York, 1889.

"The Sayings of Poor Richard." Brooklyn, 1890.

A Letter to Albert Gallatin, on the French Claims to the Newfoundland Fisheries. Brooklyn, 1890.

An Account of a Plan for Civilizing the North American Indians, proposed in the Eighteenth Century. By John Daniel Hammerer. Brooklyn, 1890.

Condition of the Indian Trade in North America, 1767, as described in a letter to Sir William Johnson. By Sir Guy Carlton. Brooklyn, 1890.

A Short History and Description of Fort Niagara, with an Account of its Importance to Great Britain. Written by An English Prisoner, 1758. Brooklyn, 1890.

A Hand-bill advocating American Independence, inspired by the English Ministry, and written and published at London in March, 1778. By Israel Mauduit. Brooklyn, 1890.

Report on the Management of the Estates in South Carolina, by Order of Lord Cornwallis, in 1780-1782. By John Cruden. Brooklyn, 1890.

My Services and Losses in aid of the King's Cause during the American Revolution. By Stephen Tuttle. Brooklyn, 1890.

My Services and Losses in aid of the King's Cause during the American Revolution. By Isaac Wilkins. Brooklyn, 1890.

Proceedings of a Council of War held at Burke Jail, Georgia, January 14th, 1779, with a Narrative of the Subsequent Proceedings, and the Proclamation Issued. By Lieut. Col. James Ingram. Brooklyn, 1890.

Orderly Book of the "Maryland Loyalists Regiment," 1778. Brooklyn, 1891.

An Address to the Good People of Ireland, on behalf of America, October 4th, 1778. By Benjamin Franklin. Brooklyn, 1891.

A Narrative of the Objects and Proceedings of Silas Deane, as Commissioner of the United Colonies to France; made to the British Government in 1776. By Edward Bancroft. Brooklyn, 1891.

The Present State of the American Rebel Army, Navy, and Finances. Transmitted to the British Government in October, 1780. By Benedict Arnold. Brooklyn, 1891.

The Writings of Thomas Jefferson. New York, 1892. [8 vols. issued, complete in 10.]

Writings of Christopher Columbus. New York, 1892.

Essays on the Constitution of the United States. Brooklyn, 1892.

A Summary View of the Rights of British America by Thomas Jefferson. Brooklyn, 1892.

Notes on the State of Virginia. By Thomas Jefferson. Brooklyn, 1894.

The Writings of John Dickinson. Philadelphia, 1895. [1 vol. issued, complete in 3.]

The Federalist. By Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay. New York, 1898.

BOOK DEDICATIONS BY AMERICAN AUTHORS

American Book Clubs, by A. Growoll:

"To Paul Leicester Ford, the founder of one of the most active and useful book clubs in America, this work is dedicated."

American Bibliographies, by Paul Leicester Ford:

"To Justin Winsor, whose name occurs oftenest in this list, I dedicate it, as some recognition of his work in American bibliography."

Milwaukee Press Club Book:

"This book is not dedicated to any one, but if it were, the name of Chas. A. Dana would appear upon this page."

The American Race, by D. G. Brinton:

"To the Congrès International des Américanistes, an association whose broad sympathies and enlightened spirit illustrate the

noblest aspects of science, and whose excellent work in American ethnology, archaeology, and early history has created a deep and abiding interest in these studies throughout Europe, this work is respectfully dedicated by the author."

The Discovery of America, by John Fiske:

"To Edward Augustus Freeman, a scholar who inherits the gift of Midas, and turns into gold whatever subject he touches, I dedicate this book, with gratitude for all that he has taught me."

The Beginners of a Nation, by Edward Eggleston:

"To the Right Honorable James Bryce, M. P.—My Dear Mr. Bryce: In giving an

account of the origins of the United States, I have told a story of English achievement. It is fitting that I should inscribe it to you, who of all the Englishmen of this generation have rendered the most eminent service to the American Commonwealth. You have shown with admirable clearness and candor, and with marvelous breadth of thought and sympathy, what are the results in the present time of the English beginnings in America, and to you, therefore, I offer this volume. I need not assure you that it gives me great pleasure to write your name here as godfather to my book."

The American Theater, by Wm. Dunlap:

"To James Fenimore Cooper, Esq."

CANADA'S HISTORY—SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The sources of information from which the history of Canada is derived may be divided into six classes, as follows:

First. Correspondence of the governors and the intendants at Quebec, with the ministers of marine and colonies, terminating in 1760. Deposited in Paris archives.

Second. Correspondence between the governors at Quebec and the cabinet of St. James, from 1760 to 1841. Deposited in the colonial archives and the British Museum, London.

Third. Notarial deeds, registers of the church, judicial papers, land titles and documents belonging to them. Deposited in more than one hundred places in the Province of Quebec.

Fourth. Records of families, old letters, memoires concerning historical facts, account books, posters of an official character. To be found everywhere and nowhere—but the amateurs as a rule are pretty sharp at detecting their existence.

Fifth. Now, the printed matter. We have a series of newspapers from 1764, more or

less complete. The books of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries pertaining to New France form a small but valuable library.

Sixth. To these add the numerous publications upon America put into circulation during the present century, and in which are to be found mention of Canadian affairs of the past, and you will have a fair idea of the work awaiting an amateur who wishes to study the annals of Canada.

All those who wrote books or pamphlets upon the history of Canada, from Verazzani in 1526 to Kingsford in 1898, were actuated by one of three motives. Either they were reporting on official missions, or they were interested personally in the defense of a case, or were amateurs engaged in the work as a labor of love. Kingsford is one of this last category. Parkman alone was a "professional" in that line. We, in Canada, never make any money by writing.

Let us note how the writers of so many volumes have succeeded one another, and also how they gathered additional matter,

one after the other, as years rolled on. Verrazani, Cartier, Roberval, Jean Fonteneau *alias* Alphonse Saintongeois, De Lery, Champlain, Lescarbot, Sagard, Denys, Baucher, Marie de l'Incarnation, the Jesuits (*Relations*) La Hontan, Hennepin—all before the year 1700—wrote out their personal impressions of the country and, of course, could not go any further, because the archives were kept secret in their days.

By using this little primitive library, and adding to it certain information which had been cumulatively obtained by the end of the Seventeenth century, Ducreux, Leclercq, Latour, Lebeau produced a new kind of books, based mostly upon previous works. Le Tac did the same, but his manuscript remained unknown for two centuries. The readers of 1700, therefore, were not deprived of historical literature concerning Canada, but no historian had entered the field as yet. La Potherie analysed, rather extensively, the printed knowledge above mentioned and furnished, besides, a large share from his own experience in Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes, as well as the Upper Mississippi. The contribution of Nicholas Perrot helped him immensely in all that which concerns the Indians. Perrot's remarkable *Memoires* were not published until our own day.

Charlevoix, in 1744, tried to grasp the whole history of the colony and to embody his efforts into a large work. He does not seem to have consulted many original sources except a few letters from men in high position, and the writings of Perrot. The main portion of his books is made out of the Jesuit *Relations*. He closes his narrative in 1720.

In 1744 war commenced between Canada and the English colonies of the East, as well as against the Indians of the West, and no rest was given to the Canadians until the autumn of 1760. Our "seven-year war" lasted in reality sixteen years. Under these circumstances it is hard to believe that the works of Charlevoix had many readers

among us, even if they were seen here. Consequently we infer that the French Canadians were limited, until about 1836, to the books on the history of Canada published before 1730. As for other classes of literature, they had a sufficient supply. This has been explained elsewhere.

Joseph-Francois Perrault, a Prothonotary of the Court of the King's Bench, Quebec, issued a history of Canada in 1832-36, the first written by a Canadian. It contains nothing new, except some remarks upon the various changes in law that had taken place since the two last centuries. Commentaries upon these points are not to be found in the writings of any previous so-called historians, but even there Perrault had a safe guide in Cugnet, a legislist of strong mind who had paved the way for him and many others.

A short digression may not be out of place here, for several authors (not historians) who published books before Perrault, had elucidated more than one aspect of our history, and it is only right not to forget them. Ducaloet (1784), Weld (1807), Heriot (1807), Lambert (1810), Anderson (1814), Hall (1817), Palmer (1818), Samson (1819), Biaud (1820), Bouchette (1830) had contributed a certain amount of historical material, spread through numerous volumes on immigration, commerce, travels, administration, industries, etc., and historians in due time availed themselves of this information.

But the archives of the ancient days still remained sealed to us. Our *Alcoran* was Charlevoix, the compiler of books printed before 1730. It was considered an impossibility to have access to the depots designated at the beginning of this article as belonging in the first and second classification—and so it was.

Next came Garneau, with a new prospect before him. He observed that there was a tendency among writers (English writers especially) to ignore the good that could be said of the French population of the colony, and he conceived the plan of a work calculated to link together the facts by which

could be shown the conduct of these people since the early settlement of Quebec. He sounded the note of patriotism and pointed out abuses of the British authorities. His conception of history and of the duty of an historian was admirable. His perspicacity was such that we never find him in conflict with any of the mass of documents brought to light afterward. He remains unrivaled up to date for clear exposition of the events extending from Cartier's time to 1840. Avoiding useless details, his pen delineates nothing but broad lines, and his descriptions are easily remembered.

Cotemporaneous with Garneau's book was published a history of Canada by Bibaud, wholly lacking in philosophy, and altogether imbued with a singular monarchial or British spirit in the sense of keeping the administration of the colony under the thumb of the ministry in London. The political parties represented by Garneau and Bibaud in their books (1845) had fought against one another during the rebellion of 1837.

By the year 1850 we have access for the

first time to about 20,000 foolscap pages of manuscript copied from the archives of Paris, at the suggestion of Mr. Papineau. Twenty years later the archives of London were also open to us. The Canadian Government has done very little towards defraying the cost of that work; nevertheless an immense number of documents from those two sources are now in our possession and more are to come soon, we hope.

The innumerable acts, etc., mentioned as classes 3 and 4 at the beginning of this article did not attract much attention before 1840, but they are pretty well explored at this moment and the press of the past few years has been busy in bringing them to light. The amateurs have their hands full of all this new material.

The time has come for a catalogue of all the works published upon the history of Canada. Such an enterprise presents many difficulties at the outset, and the sale of it could not be productive in a small community of 5,000,000 souls—unless it is undertaken by an American.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

THE PASSING OF THE BIBELOT

In the winter of 1894 a small, artistically-printed magazine startled the literary world by its uniqueness and refreshing novelty. The Chap-Book hailed from Chicago, and its piquancy appealed irresistibly to readers surfeited with the commonplaces of periodical literature. The imitative habit is strong, and soon a host of bibelots sprang up in all parts of the country, and the technical terms of literature became enriched by the addition of such synonymous terms as Fadazines, Bibelots, Ephemerals, Decadents, Fadlets, Freak Magazines, Brownie Magazines and *Fin de Siècle* periodicals. A few of them were strikingly original, some were fairly readable, and many—alas, very many—were decidedly dull. The effect, however,

of this innovation, was marked; even the staid old magazines injected a lighter tone into their serious columns, and the appearance of this formidable array of diminutive but shrill-tongued magazinelets was dignified as "a revolt in literature"—a protest against the humdrum tendencies of modern literature.

For three years the publication of the mimic magazines seemingly flourished without abatement; now they appear no more on the counters of the newsdealer, where but a short time since they were elbowing their larger fellows into the background. The Lark ceased its song when its note seemed clearest; the author of the "Purple Cow" has drifted back from New York to the obscur-

ity of San Francisco. Even the Chap-Book has deserted its clan, and now appears as a staid periodical, anxious to forget its origin. A few original journalettes like the Philosopher hammer merrily away as of yore; but the day of the bibelot is over; it was aptly named an ephemeral. Its stimulus to originality, to imaginative literature, to infectious good humor, may survive.

"When this little black thunder cloud," observes Walter Blackburn Harte in an article on "A Little Revolt in American Literature," published in *The Philosopher*,—"a handful of whirlwind, that had hovered so long in the sunlight of the world of respectable conventional authorship, grew larger and larger and burst, it blew a little hurricane, and whirled with a rush of wild, fresh air, through the market place of Literature. At first it brought with it some consternation—but that poor little whirlwind, it did not last long. It was only the first gust of it that filled the literary shops with a wave of oxygen from Arcady, that made the shopkeepers gasp for a moment—and then they collected themselves and looked up and saw their old green cheese in their sky, and they felt happy again.

"This wind did not blow hard enough to blow all of the armada of new literary crafts to port. The market place is serene enough to-day to laugh at the whole invasion. In fact, these old fogies had the satisfaction of seeing most of these barks, with their ventures, go down; there was no wind, and no ballast, a leak in the hold, and nothing in the locker. The seas we so gaily hoisted sail to cross were too wide and filled with dead men.

"But the revolt—it was only that, and not a real revolution—lasted long enough to, at least, to give the old fogies, who have held the key of the gate to the authors' heaven, a little shock. * * * For a time, at least, the movement made some noise, and its aims and purposes, and strange rumors of it, reached the ears of a considerable constituency, who were not undiscriminating or

without taste. They were curious about the movement, and the new names in it held vigorous, steadfast and gifted writers, who wrote their own thoughts and feeling, gave the individual man and his mind, original ideas and forces of the finest imagination. We stood for the enfranchisement of the writer in literature, and the reader in the sanctuary of his own heart, that reads no evil, but only the truth in the truths of life. We fought for independent and individual literature, and not stuff manufactured for this man and that. Without this independence we can never have literature, proper, in America; and that's what the pamphlet periodicals, that have mostly founded, stood for and fought for."

Mr. Frederick W. Faxon, editor of *The Bulletin of Bibliography*, has compiled for that periodical a list of pamphlet magazines that have issued one or more numbers since "the revolt in literature" commenced. The list is herewith reproduced with his permission; the date of the first number, with place of publication and size, are given:

Alkahest, The. Atlanta, Ga., May, 1896; monthly, illustrated; 9x4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

American Co-operative News. Cambridge, Mass., July, 1896; monthly, illustrated; 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x6.

Bachelor of Arts. New York, May, 1895; monthly; 10x5.

Baton, The. Kansas City, Mo., May, 1897; monthly, illustrated; 9x5 and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bauble, The. Washington, D. C., July, 1895; monthly, illustrated; 7x5 and 6x5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bibelot, The. Portland, Me., January, 1895; monthly; 6x4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bill Poster. The. Toronto, March, 1896; monthly, illustrated; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7.

Black Book, The. New York, October, 1895; quarterly, illustrated; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Black Cat, The. Boston, October, 1895; monthly; 9x5.

Bradley, his Book. Springfield, Mass., May, 1896; monthly, illustrated; 10x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11x8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Buzz Saw. New York, n. d. (1897); illustrated; 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Cambridge Magazine. Cambridge, Mass., February, 1896; monthly, illustrated; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x6.

Chap-Book, The. Chicago, May 15, 1894; semi-monthly, illustrated; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 12x8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Chips. New York, March, 1895; monthly, weekly, monthly; 6x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9.

Chop-Book. The. New York, 1896 (no month given); 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5.

Clack-Book, The. Lansing, Mich., April, 1896; monthly, illustrated; $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Clipping Collector, The. New York, January, 1896; monthly; $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Clips. New York, Nov. 21, 1896; weekly, illustrated; $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$.

Clique, The. Maywood, Ill., May, 1896; monthly, illustrated; 10×7 .

Cornucopia, The. New York, January, 1897; monthly, illustrated; $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Courrier Innocent. Giverny, France, and Scituate, Mass., 1891; illustrated; 8×4 and $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$.

Current Thought. New York, February, 1897; monthly; $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Dwarf, The. New York, June, 1896; monthly; $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4$.

Easy Chair, The. Macon, Ga., October, 1895; monthly; $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Echo, The. Chicago, May 1, 1895; semi-monthly, illustrated; $12 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$.

Empire, The. New York, January, 1897; monthly, January, 1897; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Epi-Lark. San Francisco, May, 1897; illustrated; 8×6 . (The concluding number of The Lark.)

Ex Libris. Washington, D. C., July, 1896; quarterly, illustrated; $9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Expression. Boston, June, 1895; quarterly; $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.

Fad. Indianapolis, March 6, 1897; weekly, illustrated; $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$.

Fly Leaf, The. Boston, December, 1895; monthly; $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Footlights. Philadelphia, no date; weekly, illustrated; 9×6 .

Four O'Clock. Chicago, February, 1897; monthly, illustrated; $11 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Gray Goose, The. Cincinnati, May, 1897; monthly; $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Great Round World, The. New York, Nov. 12, 1896; weekly, illustrated; 7×5 .

Hour Book, The. Cumberland, Md., October, 1895; monthly.

House Beautiful, The. Chicago, December, 1896; monthly, illustrated; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Humanity. Kansas City, Mo., April, 1896; illustrated; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$.

Ishmaelite, The. Indianapolis, December, 1896; monthly, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$.

John-a-Dreams. New York, July, 1896; monthly; $10 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$.

Lark, The. San Francisco, May, 1896; monthly, illustrated; 8×6 .

Lincoln House Review, The. Boston, November, 1895; bi-monthly; 9×6 .

Literary Messenger, The. Cambridge, Mass., February, 1897; monthly; $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Literary Review. Boston, Jan. 15, 1897; monthly; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ and 12×9 .

Little Journeys. New York, December, 1894; monthly; $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Lotus, The. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1, 1896; semi-monthly, monthly, illustrated; 9×5 .

Magpie, The. Charlottesville, Va., June, 1896; monthly; $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.

Miss Blue Stocking. Boston, Jan. 1, 1896; semi-monthly, monthly, illustrated; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ and $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Mlle New York. New York, Aug. 1, 1895; fortnightly, illustrated; 11×8 .

Modern Art. Indianapolis and Boston, Jan. 1, 1893; quarterly, illustrated; 9×12 .

New Bohemian. Cincinnati, O., October, 1895; monthly, illustrated; 10×7 .

New Occasions. Chicago, June, 1893; monthly; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ and $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

New Race, The. Kansas City, Mo., December, 1896; illustrated; $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$.

Nickell Magazine, The. Boston, July, 1895; monthly, illustrated; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

North Star, The. Westfield, Mass., February, 1895; monthly, illustrated; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Opera Glass, The. Boston, February, 1897; monthly, illustrated; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$.

Owl, The. Boston, July, 1896; monthly, illustrated; $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Paragraphs. Boston, February, 1896; monthly; $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9$.

Parisian, The. New York, February, 1896; monthly, illustrated; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$.

Passing Show, The. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 1, 1896; weekly, illustrated; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Penny Fiction. New York, January, 1897; monthly; $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Penny Magazine. New York, March, 1896; monthly, illustrated; $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ and $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$.

Penny Magazine. Philadelphia, April, 1896; monthly; $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Petit Journal des Refusées. San Francisco, July 1, 1896; quarterly, illustrated; irregular sides, $7 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ and $6 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Philistine, The. East Aurora, N. Y., June, 1895; monthly; $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and $6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Philosopher, The. Wausau, Wis., January, 1897; monthly, illustrated; 7×5 .

Phyllida. San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1897; bi-weekly; 11×8 .

Pierrot. Kansas City, Mo., March, 1896; "published occasionally," illustrated; $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Pilgrim, The. Milwaukee, December, 1895; semi-annually, illustrated, 8×6 .

Pocket Magazine. New York, November, 1895; monthly; $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Poker Chips. New York, June, 1896; monthly; 9×6 . (Succeeded by White Elephant.)

Poster, The. New York, January, 1896; monthly, illustrated; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$.

Poster-Lore. Kansas City, Mo., January, 1896; monthly, illustrated; $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Pot-Pourri. Boston, Jan. 15, 1896; fortnightly, illustrated; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Quest, The. Boston, November, 1894; illustrated; $9 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$.

Red-Letter, The. Boston, August, 1896; monthly, illustrated; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$.

Rocycroft Quarterly. East Aurora, N. Y., May, 1896; quarterly; $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ and $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Shadow, The. Cambridge, Mass., June, 1896; monthly; $7 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Skeptic, The. Boston, December, 1896; monthly; $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$.

Gothorou's Magazine. Philadelphia, May, 1896; monthly, illustrated; $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Symposium, The. Northampton, Mass., October, 1896; monthly; $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Time and the Hour. Boston, March 14, 1896; weekly; $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ and 11×8 .

Truth in Boston. Boston, Dec. 21, 1895; weekly; $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Two-Cent Monthly. New York, December, 1896; monthly, illustrated; $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.

Uriel. Boston, August, 1895; monthly; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$.

Wet Dog, The. Boston, March 14, 1896; weekly; 13×10 .

What to Eat. Minneapolis, August, 1896; monthly, illustrated; $13 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$.

Whims. New York, January, 1896; monthly, illustrated; $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ and 10×6 .

White Elephant. New York, December, 1896; monthly; 9×6 . (Formerly Poker Chips.)

White Rabbit, The. Oberlin and Norwalk, O., March, 1897; monthly; $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$.

Woman Cyclist; her Book. Chicago, May, 1896; monthly, illustrated; 8×6 .

Yellow Kid, The. New York, March 20, 1897; fortnightly, illustrated; $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$.

Young Folks' World, The. Denver, Col., November, 1896; monthly, illustrated; 9×6 .

Doubtless this list might be extended, but it is fairly complete, and is a credit to Mr. Faxon's industry in collecting copies of the

ephemerals. Some of them are, despite their recent publication, exceedingly difficult to procure. The early volumes of the Chap-Book and the Lark are selling at a considerable premium. As a curious expression of a curious phase of literary activity in America, the keynotes given by some of these ephemeral magazines are herewith copied:

The Bauble—"There is no slander in an allowed fool."

Clips—Zest of the best; wit of the world.

Miss Blue Stocking—"And she is fair, and fairer than that word of wondrous virtues."

The Philosopher—Thoughtful, but not too thoughtful.

Pierrot—Published occasionally, perhaps not that often; a *fin de siècle* effort, a printer-ink freak.

Pot-Pourri—An illustrated vagary of paper and ink, conducted by a freak.

Time and the Hour—Taverner, helped by a booktaster, a playgoer, a reformer, a gossip, a dilettante, and a story-teller.

Truth in Boston—"Tell truth and shame the devil."

The Wet Dog—A paper for people with money to burn.

The Yellow Kid—The exact and ultimate expression of degeneracy in the type of gamin.

SALE OF THE DEANE LIBRARY

The library of the late Charles Deane, L.L. D., of Boston, was sold at auction by Libbie in March, and the 4,153 lots realized a total of \$34,086.72. Fifty-one lots brought more than a hundred dollars each, and were sold for a total of \$14,158.12, or an average of \$277.61. Five lots brought in excess of \$500 each. These were:

Robert Cushman's *Sermon*, London, 1622, bought by Dodd, Mead & Co., for \$1,000. Mr. Deane's copy of the *Sermon*, a small quarto of nineteen pages bound by Bedford in crimson levant morocco extra, was once in the famous Crowningshield collection, which library Henry Stevens bought for \$8,500 after having been withdrawn from auction sale. The *Sermon* was the earliest printed sermon preached in New England, Cushman having delivered it at Plymouth on Decem-

ber 9, 1621, "in an assemblie of his Majesties faithfull subjects." He took his text from Romans, xii., 10: "Be affectioned to love one another with brotherly love." Only five copies are known to bibliographers. The other copies are those in the Bodleian Library in Oxford, England, the Yale University Library, the library of Edward E. Ayer, of Chicago, and in the collection of a New York bibliophile. The *Sermon* is so rare that Brinley, Brown, Lenox, Menzies, Barlow, Murphy, nor Ives could not obtain a copy, and it is usually classed as "unobtainable by dealers."

Captain John Smith's *True Relation*, London, 1608, bought by Dodd, Mead & Co., for \$1,450. Efforts were made to secure the book for the Boston Public Library, but the New York firm outbid all competitors.

Smith's *True Relation of such Occurrences and Accidents of note as hath Happned in Virginia since the first planting of that Collony, etc.*, was the first printed work of Captain John Smith and the earliest published work relating to the colony at Jamestown. The text consists of eighteen unnumbered leaves, and the book was printed in London in 1608. The work was priced in Bernard

copy was sold for \$350; Murphy's, \$40 (probably the Deane copy).

Smith's *Advertisements for the Unexperienced Planters*, London, 1631, sold for \$630 to Dodd, Mead & Co. Rice's copy sold for \$100, resold at the Murphy sale for \$125. Barlow's copy brought \$310.

A L. S. of William Bradford, second governor of Plymouth Colony, 1621, and one of

A T R V E R E- lation of such occur-

rences and accidents of noateas
bath hapned in Virginia since the first
planting of that Collony, which is now
resident in the South part thereof, till
the last retурne from
thence.

Written by Capaine Smith Coronel of the said Collony, to a
worshipfull friend of his in England.



Printed for John Tuppe, and are to bee sold at the Greyhound in Paules-Church-yard, by W.W.
1608

Fac-Simile of the Title Page of Smith's True Relation.
London, 1608. Sold for \$1,450.

Quaritch's catalogue at \$1,675. Barlow's copy sold for \$570.

Edward Winslow's *Good News from New England*, London, 1624, with a reprint of the leaf contained in a later issue, inserted, sold for \$800, to Dodd, Mead & Co. Barlow's

A SERMON PREACHED AT PLIMMOTH IN NEVV ENGLAND December 9. 1621. In an assemblie of his Staues, fauifull Subiects, there inhabiting.

VV H E R E I N I S S H E V V E D
the danger of selfe-loue, and the
sweetnesse of true Friendship.

TOGETHER
VVITH A PREFACE,
Shewing the state of the Country,
and Condition of the
SAVAGES.

R O M. 13. 10.
Be affectioned to loue one another with brotherly
loue.

Written in the yeare 1621.

LONDON
Printed by I. D. for JOHN BELLAMIE,
and are to be sold at his shope at the two Grey-
hounds in Corne-hill, neare the Royall
Exchange. 1621.

Fac-Simile of the Title Page of Cushman's Sermon.
London, 1622. Sold for \$1,000.

the Mayflower Pilgrims, one page quarto, and address, sold for \$1,030 to a representative of the Pequot Library, Southport, Conn. This letter, which was in perfect condition, is the one sent to London for comparison with the manuscript in the Fulham

Library, to determine if the latter was the long-missing Bradford History.

The high prices realized at the Deane sale proved a great surprise. Mr Deane was a historian and used his books; hence they were not as a rule in the immaculate condition desired by collectors. Competition for the rarities were so keen, however, that the Barlow and Ives prices, which were supposed to indicate the maximum enthusiasm of collectors, were quite overshadowed.

"The Deane sale must be regarded as one of the most remarkable of American book sales," writes Mr. Robert F. Roden in an excellent review of the sale contributed to The New York Times. "If the library had been sold shortly after Mr. Deane's death, in the latter part of 1889, it would not have brought over \$15,000. If it had followed closely the Barlow and Ives sales, the \$15,000 might have been reduced to \$12,000 or \$10,000, for while the Barlow books were perfect, though not always externally beautiful, and the Ives books were both perfect and beautiful, the Deane books were not in all cases clean, sound and desirable. But until the Deane sale certain of the scarce Barlow and Ives Americana had not been offered again at auction; the Deane library, too, was practically the last of the old-time collections to come into the market, and collectors of American books must, therefore, have believed that with many of the rarities it was now or never. Rare Americana, in the matter of high prices, rivals at present in the auction room rare early English literature. It may be very long before copies even as good as in the Deane library occur for sale, for a great number of the Menzies, Brinley, Murphy, Barlow and Ives rarities are in public libraries. The John Carter Brown library, like the Huth, may remain intact for an indefinite period. The four largest and finest collections of Americana, three of them in Greater New York, will be undisturbed for many years, while the most complete library of Ameri-

can books in the West is to be given to the public."

A Brief Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England, a work of almost equal rarity with the *Sermon*, sold for \$450. The latter, it is reported, was purchased for Sumner Hollingsworth, the Boston collector. The Deane copy of the *Brief Relation* was probably the one sold on November 26, 1872, for 12 £ 15s. in Henry Stevens' *Bibliotheca Geographica and Historica*. It is in excellent condition, with the exception of the fact that a few leaves have been mended in the upper corners.

Smith's *Map of Virginia* was secured for the Boston Public Library at a cost of \$101. His *Description of New England* was secured by Dodd, Mead & Co. for \$350, the same firm also getting a copy of *New England's Trials* for \$195. George Littlefield purchased Smith's *Generall Historie* for \$330, and the Public Library secured Smith's *True Travels* for \$160. This library will also be enriched by Smith's *Sea Grammar* which was purchased for \$170.

The Deane Library included a complete collection of the Eliot tracts, issued in small, quarto form, and appearing in London between 1643 and 1650. They have sold, in former sales at prices varying from \$20 to \$200, but in the Deane sale the lowest price paid for any one of the tracts was \$30, while the highest sold for \$260. In the order of their issue the prices paid at this sale were: *New England's First Fruits*, \$190; *Day-Breaking If Not the Sun-Rising of the Gospel*, \$50; *Clear Sunshine*, \$55; *The Glorious Progress of the Gospel Amongst the Indians in New England*, \$260; *The Light Appearing*, \$30; *Strength Out of Weakness*, \$45; *Tears of Repentance*, \$61; *A Late and Further Manifestation*, \$32; *A Further Account of the Progress of the Gospel*, \$130.

Thomas Dudley's *Massachusetts, or the First Planters of New England*, brought \$76, and Richard Eden's *The Decades of the Newe Worlde, or West India*, brought \$135. There

were two Dibdins in the sale, which brought good prices, the *Typographical Antiquities* selling for \$44 and the *Bibliographical Tour* for \$51. George Fox's works led to lively competition, his *Answer to Several New Laws*, 1687, selling for \$65; *The Secret Works of a Cruel People*, 1659, for \$103; *A New England Fire-Brand Quenched*, 1678, went for \$85 to Dodd, Mead & Co. Richard Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages* started at \$10, went up to \$150, at which price it was secured by Dodd, Mead & Co. S. Groom's *Glass for the People of New England* purchased for \$41, and Hamor's *True Discourse of the Present Estate of Virginia* for \$105, were bought in the interest of the Boston Public Library. A complete set of the Hakluyt Society's publications went to a New York buyer for \$207.38.

Mr. Rice also secured for a private library Nathaniel Morton's *New England's Memorial*, Cambridge, 1669, for \$125, the copy being the rare first edition, of which only three perfect copies are known to exist in the United States. The work is considered a great bargain at this price, as this was the first strictly historical production of the New England press. The Boston Public Library paid \$360 for a copy in 1889. It was founded upon the Bradford manuscript, and the finding of this precious volume has had an effect upon its price. Another volume for which Mr. Rice paid \$110 was Thomas Morton's *New England's Canaan*, printed in Amsterdam in 1637. It has rarely sold for less than \$100, although its high price has led to the finding of several copies. A complete set of the Massachusetts Historical Society collections, sixty-two volumes, was sold for an aggregate of \$398.75. The forty-two volumes of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register were bought for the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the price paid being \$235.20.

In the Deane Library there were fourteen copies of the New England Primer, various imprints from 1784 to 1846. The first of these, an imperfect copy with the Salem imprint, was sold for \$62 after spirited bid-

ding, and the lot sold at an average value of \$12.20, although a few years ago copies could be obtained for \$5 each. The works of Increase and Cotton Mather brought good prices, George Littlefield paying \$170 for *A Relation of the Troubles which have hapned in New-England by reason of the Indians there*, although the first bid on the work was \$1. Dodd, Mead & Co. secured Increase Mather's *Brief History of the War with the Indians* for \$130. The same firm also paid \$60 for a rare first edition of Milton's collected poems, London, 1645.

LEXICON OF THE BOOK-LOVER

If bibliographical terms continue to increase at the rate they have recently, the amateur will soon require a dictionary of terms, and the volume could doubtless be made a portly tome. Several bibliophiles have attempted to form a nucleus for something of the kind. Geo. H. Ellwanger, in that charmingly-written book, *The Story of My House*, gives this list:

Bibliodaemon.	A book-flend or demon.
Bibliocataphage	} A book eater or devourer.
Bibliophage	
Bibliopollyon	
Biblioletor	} A book-destroyer, ravager or waster.
Bibliophthor	
Biblioletos	A book pest or plague.
Biblioletes	} A book-plunderer or robber.
Biblioletpt	
Bibliocharbybdis	A charybdis of books.
Biblioriptos.	One who throws books around.

The following were the definitions used by the Abbé Rive, librarian to the Duke de la Vallière:

Bibliognoste. One knowing in title-pages and colophons, and in editions; when and where printed; the presses whence issued; and all the minutiae of a book.

Bibliographe. One who describes books and other literary arrangements.

Bibliomane. An indiscriminate accumulator, who blunders faster than he buys, cock-brained and purse-heavy.

Biblophile. A lover of books, the only one of the class who appears to read them for his own pleasure.

Bibliotaphe. One who buries his books by keeping them under lock.

Halkett Lord, who edited The Bookmart some years ago, made a more ambitious at-

tempt to define terms used in bibliographical circles. A condensed summary will serve to indicate the general plan he followed, the Abbe Rive's definitions evidently serving as the basis of additional comments and elaborations:

Bibliography. The science or knowledge of books, the materials of which they are composed, the knowledge of editions, rarity, value and curiosity, and their rank in the classification of a library. What may be termed intellectual bibliography applies to the contents of books, while material bibliography treats of their external characteristics.

Bibliolatry. The worship or homage paid to books.

Bibliology. A discourse on books.

Bibliomania. A rage for possessing rare and curious books.

Bibliomaniac. The lunatic who is afflicted with the distressing disease, bibliomania; the Germans call him a *büchernarr*, or book-fool. He is learned only in titles, dates and editions, he is a connoisseur of colophons, an accumulator who blunders faster than he buys, cock-brained and heavy-pursed.

Biblioegist. A bookbinder.

Biblioegie. The art of bookbinding.

Bibliophile. The Simon Pure lover of books, God bless him! Much rarer he than people think him to be. **Bibliophile** is a title which belongs

to those who seek books for themselves alone, hurried into no excesses by the passion of the bibliomaniac and free from the selfish and miserly cupidity of the bibliotaphe.

Bibliognance. A term invented by Vialard and Heudier to signify the art, by them invented, of restoring books damaged either by age or accident.

Bibliopole. That harmless, necessary creature, the bookseller, he who cateth for the natural or diseased appetite of the bibliophile.

Biblioklept. The meanest scoundrel on the face of the earth. He it is who pervades public libraries and tears out valuable plates from priceless books, and steals such portable volumes of value as he can purloin without detection. He is a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles at auction rooms, and is never so happy as when by appropriating an odd volume he can forever ruin a costly set of books.

Bibliopokomist. The book borrower who carries off your choicest treasures and resents any suggestion as to their return as the deadliest insult.

Bibliognoste. The man who is versed in editions, colophons and the minutiae of books. The bibliognoste is something of a bore.

Bibliotaphe. The undertaker of literature, for he literally buries books. As a miser with his gold, so is the bibliotaphe with his books. Covetous, suspicious and ungenerous, he is a disgrace to the noble fraternity of bibliophiles.

AMERICAN BOOK CLUBS

Mr. A. Growoll, with the patience and perseverance that actuates the ardent bibliographer, has sought in many places for information concerning American Book Clubs, and embodied the result of his research in a volume recently published by Dodd, Mead & Co. Doubtless the appreciation of the few and the personal satisfaction of work well performed is the chief compensation which Mr. Growoll will derive from the work, for as he well says in his concluding remarks: "It has been with the author a labor of love; but he may say with Anthony Wood, it has also been one of some difficulty, 'wherein what toyle hath been taken, as no man thinketh so no man believeth, but he that hath made the triall.'"

Previous to the publication of Mr. Growoll's book, knowledge concerning

American Book Clubs was fragmentary, though some of the most beautiful product of the American press is comprised in the publication of such clubs. Some of the books have occasionally appeared in the auction room, though rarely in full sets, and they have commanded generous prices. The editions were and are usually limited to the membership of the respective clubs and their immediate friends; hence their rarity.

In a review of Mr. Growoll's book, *The Nation* notes that "such clubs have properly existed only since 1854, and their formation naturally coincides with the eras of prosperity. Eleven clubs were instituted between 1860 and 1869, compared with four in the previous decade, and one in the succeeding ten years. Between 1880 and 1889, seven clubs are recorded,

and since 1890 another seven have come into being. It is not without interest to note that of the clubs established before 1880 only two have survived—the Prince Society of Boston and the Historical Printing Club of Brooklyn, each of which issued a volume in 1897. All the others endured for a few years, printed matter of more or less value, and passed out of existence. Nor is the reason far to seek. They owed their origin to one or more active minds—as a rule, book collectors or book lovers or printers—who had a true interest in the undertaking, and succeeded for a time in inspiring others with their enthusiasm. To the death of one man most of the clubs owed their failure. Another cause hindered their growth—the want of a sufficiently large class of purchasers for these somewhat peculiar volumes. The book collectors were few in number and by no means wealthy; and a sumptuous edition of a small number of copies cost much money, and the prices to others than members made them a luxury. Even thirty years ago the originals were not valued much above the reprints, and there was not enough judgment shown in the use of manuscript material. Besides, advantage was taken of the limited popularity to be obtained. The speculator came in and created a fictitious demand, leading to ill-considered and even dishonest ventures. Says Mr. Growoll: The passion for 'club' publications about this time (roughly speaking, from 1863 to 1870) had passed from a dignified mania to very idiocy. No venture was so absurd, no price was so extravagant, that it failed to find shoals of gudgeons eager to swallow the bait. The clubs of to-day are very different. They appeal to a large number of rich collectors and well-endowed libraries, and the taste for historical or typographically remarkable books, known to be rare from the date of issue, is steadily growing. To compare the modest and quiet ordinary issues of the Seventy-six Society with the brilliant achievements of

the Grolier Club, gives a better idea of the change that has come over this form of printing activity than could any words. American history has been the favorite subject, and still occupies the attention of the more serious clubs—like the Prince, the Filson, the Gorges, the Parkman, and the Historical Printing Clubs. In other instances not a few extravagances may be found. The Cadmus issued a single copy of a collection of wedding songs, and the Duodecimo prides itself on genuine eighteenth-century paper and an old hand press."

The following clubs are listed by Mr. Growoll as still active:

The Prince Society, Boston, 1858.
 The Historical Printing Club, Brooklyn, 1876.
 The Grolier Club, New York, 1884.
 The Filson Club, Louisville, Ky., 1884.
 The Gorges Society, Portland, Me., 1884.
 The Dunlap Society, New York, 1885.
 The Pegasus, Philadelphia, 1855.
 The Club of Odd Volumes, Boston, 1886.
 The Rowfant Club, Cleveland, 1892.
 The Philobiblon Club, Philadelphia, 1893.
 The Duodecimos, New York, 1893.
 The Caxton Club, Chicago, 1895.
 The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, 1895.
 The Parkman Club, Milwaukee, Wis., 1895.
 Society of the Iconophiles, New York, 1895.
 The Cadmus Club, Galesburg, Ill., 1895.
 The Dibdin Club, New York, 1897.

SWAN-SONG OF A BOOK-HUNTER

A bibliophile whose small but choice collection was dispersed at auction by Bangs & Co. in New York in February last, thus labeled his catalogue:

"Sale by order of an Amateur Bibliographer who abandons the chase."

A whole chapter is compressed in this sentence. It reminds one of the swan-song

that Andrew Lang attached to the prefatory note of his *Books and Bookmen*:

"The author does not book-hunt any more," he wrote; "he leaves the sport to others, and with catalogues he lights a humble cigarette. The game has grown too scarce; the preserves are for the rich; the cheap book-stalls hold little but the 'The Death of Abel' and 'Sermons' by the Rev. Josiah Gowles, or 'Charles XII' by M. de Voltaire. I have ceased to hope for better luck; let younger or more sanguine men pursue the fugitive tract and the rare quarto. I can pass the very dirtiest stall and never turn over a page; I am too wise to be lured by cheap Elzevirs, those snares of inexperience. As the old cricketer hangs his bat in the hall and, for the future, looks on at 'the game he has not strength to play,' as the veteran angler, afraid of rheumatism, keeps his feet far from the water-side, so I am taught to avoid sales by auction, and Sotheby's knows me no more. *Adieu, paniers*, the vintaging is over; we go no more a-roving, by alley, and court, and lane. Others may wander, and linger, loiter, and hope, and buy. * * * No more morocco for me, or

tooling, nor first editions; all these are vanity and (as a rule) bad bargains. Be not in a hurry to buy, ye young men and maidens, or your shelves, like mine, will be overcrowded with the melancholy harvest of inexperience and young desire."

Librarian Kephart, of the St. Louis Mercantile Library, discoursed to a reporter on rare publications a few days ago.

"American newspapers before 1800 are treasures," said he. "Single numbers often sell for \$1 to \$5, and complete volumes are hard to get. An imperfect set of thirty-five volumes of the Pennsylvania Gazette, running from 1736 to 1785, was held some time ago by a New York bookseller at \$3,500. In general, it may be said that the first book printed in a given locality, the first directory of a city, early volumes of the first newspaper, early laws, and local books of limited issue, are valuable, whether before or after 1800. Any English book printed west of the Mississippi before 1830 is 'early.' No book or tract, however trifling in appearance, which was printed anywhere in the Ohio Valley before 1810, should be ignored."

THE STORY OF AN UNSOLD VOLUME

For nine days have I mused over the story of an unsold volume, and still musing I carry into effect a resolution and perform a duty when I now put pen to paper. I set forth the facts as they came to my knowledge, together with such speculation as seems to me plausible if not infallible. I have not allowed false modesty to cause me to conceal the highmindedness of the motives which led me to take a personal interest in the fate of a wicked little volume which a fortnight ago was one of the goodly and Godly complement of old books that graced the shelves of Kaufer & Smithing in Broadway. Nor do I withhold the scorn and contempt in which I hold the nameless

scoundrel who has, in yielding to an unholy love, committed a felony and at the same time left the stench of crime among a company where heretofore the love of honor and the love of old books kept even pace together.

In the City Hall, on the fifth floor, there sits at a desk ten hours of the day a man who is ostensibly the secretary of the School Board. But this is but a cunning disguise, for in reality he is a member, if not the leader, of a band which has for its aim the propagation of bibliography. Deftly and with subtle method he inoculates his victims with the virus and sends them away with the mad desire of the bibliomaniac coursing

through their veins. On the morning of the first day of December I chanced to converse with this emissary of a calf-bound devil—for the desires of men are but the saints or devils, and there be harmless little devils as well as small caliber saints—and two hours later I stood in the auction rooms in Broadway. There were many who had preceded me, and I noticed that it was an extremely well ordered gathering. There were lawyers, clergymen of the Protestant faith, priests of the Roman church, rabbis, doctors, bankers, painters, insurance men, journalists, in short, almost every profession and branch of money-making endeavor was represented. All were busily engaged either in studying catalogues preparatory to charging on the columns of aged volumes that confronted them in line of battle, or had already broken through these lines and were eagerly examining such books as they had marked for their own in the sale which was to begin on the following day. Glancing through the catalogue there was one which, by reason of its title, caught my eye.

"No. 186—Court Intrigues, or the Secret History of Ardelisa; a Story Founded on Facts, with Anecdotes of Persons in Real Life; rare. 1759."

Not being a man of society and sitting so far back that all that glitters appears to me gold, I am fond of those descriptions which treat of courts and of the pomp and splendors of wealth, and I hold that the fairy queen, the prince and the Lady Jane are much more themselves to him who sees them from the gallery than to one who sits well forward in the parquette. This volume I located after much patient research. It was in truth a most innocent-appearing and diminutive tome, but on closer acquaintance I discovered that it was very much like many tiny bits of humanity, charmingly wicked. I confess to having read certain passages with something more than cold interest, but after a moment's struggle with myself, I triumphed over the promptings of

some licentious ancestor and was about to replace the book on the shelf where I had found it nestled under the shadow of a ponderous skin-clad Latin Bible, when I was seized with a sudden thought—a thought so pure and holy, so full of the spirit of self-sacrifice, that it seemed as if it were an inspiration. What shame, thought I, should this book fall into the hands of some of these men whom I see about me. They are happy now in their innocence, and yet there is no telling what might come to them from constant companionship with this book. What if the devil should prompt any of these men to buy this little volume and take it to his bosom? I looked about me, and when I saw those cherubic countenances, men whose walks I know, a great glow suffused me. Yet I might have flinched from the sacrifice of self had there not at that moment entered a man with the restless eye of the bibliomaniac. Men do great deeds under the inspiration of a moment of high feeling and noble resolve, and in that moment when my eyes fell upon his face, I resolved to buy that book—the secret history of Ardelisa should remain a secret so far as these gentlemen were concerned unless, perchance, they should become acquainted with it in such homeopathic doses as I might choose to administer. I placed the book back on the shelf, and actuated by the desire to deliver as much as possible from temptation these worthy people, I turned it so that the catalogue number and the title no longer showed.

When I am resolved to do a good thing I am determined to do it well, so on the following day, when the auction sale began, I sat in the front row with wealth in my pockets. Ardelisa was already mine, and I merely waited until the time should arrive when I should arise and carry her away. The volume that preceded "Ardelisa" in the sale was Cottrell's "Recollections of Siberia," and I marveled much at the great forethought of the cataloguer who had, so to

speak, put Ardelisa on ice lest the page burst into flame. The cold storage recollections of Cottrill had been disposed of when there arose some confusion among the auctioneer's clerks, and after a short pause he announced that 186 was missing and would be passed.

"What!" cried I, starting up, "what has happened to Ardelisa?"

There was at once an outburst of laughter, smiles were exchanged and several gentlemen of excellent standing allowed the eyelid to cloak momentarily one eye. Alas! so prone are men to misconstrue those higher motives which sometimes actuate a fellow-man.

In vain we searched for Ardelisa. She was gone, carried away, abducted, and, worst of all, presumably by some weak, fleshly mortal among this band of bookish saints. The motives, the internal struggle, the argument with self, the final thought that caused this miserable man to fall, to become a common thief, I will not touch upon here. It is another story and one that I know in detail as well as if I stood, an invisible but conscious insighting shade at his elbow when he slipped the book into his overcoat pocket.

I now record the strange experiences which have befallen me since the sale. There may be those who will aver that they were begotten from the influences of the vapors generated by egg sandwiches and beer, but in refutation I reply that for many years have I enfolded the midnight sandwich and never before last week had I seen that of which I am about to speak.

An electric arc-light throws its dim and flickering rays into my sleeping-room, and when I awoke last Thursday night just as the great City Hall bell had thundered twelve times I was barely able to distinguish the outlines of objects in the room. I at once became conscious that on the wall directly at the foot of my bed was a white

circle of light of great brilliancy about two feet in diameter, such as is now thrown by the vitascope, and in earlier days by the magic lantern. Suddenly I saw the interior of the auction rooms, the rows of books and the men moving about as they examined them, but I could see the faces of none, as their backs were turned to me. Presently one of the men drew apart from the throng, and moving towards the end of the room from which I seemed to view the scene, his face still to the book shelves, he stopped at a certain niche which I well remembered. It was where Ardelisa had cuddled close to the fat Bible. The man reached forward and took a volume from the shelf. Half turning to get a better light on the book I was enabled to see that it was indeed Ardelisa that he held in hand. He looked at the book hard and long, and this gave me occasion to think. This was not a case where I could feel the impulse to spring forward and grapple with ghost or wraith; it was certainly uncanny, but could I grasp a blotch of shimmering light on a dead wall in which moved figures that were shadows? All at once the man, with a shifting glance and seeing that none of the people were observing him, thrust the book into the right-hand pocket of his overcoat. I am sure of that, for I was the only person on that side of him. He turned and went out the door and the light vanished. Greatly agitated over what I had seen I composed my feelings and made test that I was awake and that what I had seen was indeed a reality. I reached forward and felt for the wall, and it was there.

Once since have I seen this, and the second time I was a little farther around so that I caught a mere glimpse of a portion of the man's face. The cut of his coat, the poise of his head, and the general outline remind me of some one I have seen before. The next time I shall see his face. I know I shall. And when I have seen it I shall hunt him out, and looking him in the eyes I shall say to him, not with the voice, nor even with my

eyes, "Thou art the thief." And he shall know that I know.

Now, if anyone doubts the authenticity of this story, which I have direct from a close friend of mine, he has but to consult Mr. Smithing; of the firm of Kaufer, Smithing & Co., auctioneers, five doors south of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, in Broadway. And further, should the man who now holds this book desire peace on earth and eternal happiness beyond the grave, he may much better his chances by returning the book to Mr. Smithing, who will forward it to whom it rightfully belongs. Should the thief, grown penitent, have thought that it were better to burn the book lest it corrupt him who now claims it, he may have ease on this score. As one who knows I pass my word that it cannot hurt that man.

CHAS. K. LUSH.

Mr. George T. Watkins, of Indianapolis, who has done some excellent work as a bibliographer, has issued in pamphlet form the *American Typographical Bibliography*, "being a list of brief titles of books and pamphlets relating to the history of printing in America." Mr. Watkins prefaces his well-compiled bibliography with these remarks:

"The following title pages were compiled by me for the purpose of aiding those of my fellow-printers who are interested either in the study or collection of literary material relating to the History of Printing in the New World. Knowing that this list must be very incomplete, I have printed the page with a large margin, so that the possessor of the pamphlet may have plenty of room in which to make additions and corrections. I shall be grateful for all additions and corrections sent to me, and now take the opportunity to announce that I shall print a new and revised edition, with much additional matter, as soon as practicable."

Mr. Watkins may be addressed at 911 East Eleventh Street, Indianapolis.

MY BOOKS

[From "At the Sign of the Lyre," 1885.]

They dwell in the odor of camphor,
They stand in a Sheraton shrine,
They are "warranted early editions,"—
These worshipful tomes of mine:—

In their creamy "Oxford vellum,"
In their redolent "crushed Levant,"
With their delicate watered linings,
They are jewels of price, I grant;—

Bind-tooled and morrocco-jointed,
They have Bedford's daintiest dress.
They are graceful, attenuate, polished,
But they gather the dust, no less;—

For the row that I prize is yonder,
Away on the unglazed shelves,
The bulged and the bruised octavos,
The dear and the dumpy twelves,—

Montaigne with his sheepskin blistered,
And Howell the worse for wear,
And the worm-drilled Jesuits' Horace,
And the little old cropped Molière,—

And the Burton I bought for a florin,
And the Rabelais foxed and flea'd,—
For the others I never have opened,
But those are the ones I read.

AUSTIN DOBSON.

EUGENE FIELD'S CONFESSION

So many persons were wont to write to Eugene Field to ascertain his likes and dislikes on all sorts of questions, or to ask him about his personal characteristics, that he concluded to compile in printed form what his friends termed his "Confession." This was about a year before his death. "The Confession" was not intended for newspaper publication, and, indeed, was circulated very sparingly even among personal friends. The writer has a copy of this curious autobiographical compilation, and the following facts are extracted from it:

"I have a miscellaneous collection of books numbering 3,500, and I am fond of the quaint and the curious in every line. I am very fond of dogs, birds and all small pets—a passion not approved of by my wife. My favorite flower is the carnation. My favorites in fiction are Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, *Don Quixote* and *Pilgrim's Progress*. I greatly love Hans Christian Anderson's tales, and I am deeply interested in folk-lore

and fairy tales. I believe in ghosts, witches and in fairies. I should like to own a big astronomical telescope and a 24-tune music box.

"I adore dolls.

"My favorite hymn is 'Bounding Billows.'

"My heroes in history are Martin Luther, Mme. Lamballe, Abraham Lincoln. I dislike Dante and Byron. I should like to have known Jeremiah the Prophet, old man Peggio, Horace, Walter Scott, Bonaparte, Hawthorne, Mme. Sontag, Sir John Herschel, Hans Andersen. My favorite actor is Henry Irving; actress, Mme. Modjeska.

"I dislike politics, so-called. I should like to have the privilege of voting extended to women. I am unalterably opposed to capital punishment. I favor a system of pensions for noble services in literature, art, science, etc. I believe in churches and schools. I hate wars, armies, soldiers, guns and fireworks.

"If I could have my way, I should make the abuse of horses, dogs and cattle a penal offense; I should abolish all dog-laws and dog-catchers, and I would punish severely everybody who caught and caged birds.

"I like music (limited). I have been a great theatre-goer. I enjoy the society of doctors and clergymen. I do not care particularly for sculpture or for painting. I try not to become interested in them, for the reason that if I should cultivate a taste for them I should presently become hopelessly bankrupt.

"I love to read in bed. I am extravagantly fond of perfumes. My favorite color is red. I am a poor diner, and I drink no wine or spirits of any kind. I do not smoke tobacco. I dislike crowds, and I abominate functions.

"I am six feet in height, and of spare build, weigh 160 pounds, and have shocking taste in dress. But I like to have well-dressed people about me.

"My eyes are blue, my complexion is pale, my face is shaven, and I incline to baldness.

It is only when I look and see how young and fair and sweet my wife is that I have a good opinion of myself.

"I am fond of the companionship of women, and I have no unconquerable prejudice against feminine beauty. I recall with pride that in twenty-two years of active journalism I have always written in reverential praise of womankind. I favor early marriage.

"I believe that if I live I shall do my best literary work when I am a grandfather."

Miss Zella Dixson's compilation of a fiction title-index has been severely criticised. There are certainly some absurdities in the arrangement, but on the whole the work is a useful compilation for librarians, and doubtless the errors that have been pointed out will be eliminated in a revised edition. In this age of eccentric titles for books of fiction, it is not surprising that even a veteran cataloguer should be misled. The errors of cataloguing, by the way, would make an amusing volume. In *The Book-hunter in London*, Mr. Roberts enumerates a few which he has noted:

Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Pottery.
Sheep That Pass in the Night.
God, see Fliske, J.
Marryat's Pirate and Three Butters.
Carpentry: Chips from a German Workshop.
The New Wig Guide.

WANTS OF THE BOOK-HUNTERS.

[Subscribers are entitled to the use of six lines in each issue, exclusive of name and address; 10 cents per title for space in excess of six lines.]

GEO. T. WATKINS, 912 E. 11th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Thomas, I. History of Printing in America.
1874.

Reed, T. B. Old English Letter Founders.
Hoe, R. The Literature of Printing.

The Bruce Type Foundry Specimen Book containing DeVinne's "Invention of Printing."

W. W. WIGHT, Fabs Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
Alden's Epitaphs, 5 vols.

Winsor's Narrative and Critical History,
8 vols.

ERNEST BRUNCKEN, Mack Block, Milwaukee, Wis.
Books or pamphlets pertaining to German immigration.

SIR THOMAS MORE'S UTOPIA

The exceedingly scarce first English edition of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*—a remarkably fine copy with full margins and without stain or defect of any kind—was sold at the recent Deane sale for \$137.50.

It was the opinion of Hallam that Sir Thomas More derived his idea mainly from the *Republic* of Plato. Saunders suggests

in Pulci, and may probably have led, though indirectly, to the eventual discovery of America by Columbus. Euhemerus, the author of *Panchaia*, found his imaginary commonwealth in a different quarter of the globe; but it is remarkable that he places it, as More places his, upon an island, and in that very Indian ocean in which Utopia is said to lie."

Many translations of the work, which was written in Latin, have been published.

A fruteful/

and pleasaunt worke of the
besse state of a publicque weale, and
of the newe ple called Utopia: written
in Latine by Sir Thomas More
brought, and translated into Englyshe
by Raphé Robinson Citizen and
Goldsmith of London, at the
procurement, and earnest re-
quest of George Tadlowe
Citizen & Haberdasher
of the same Citie.
(. :)

Imprinted at London
by Abraham Vele, dwelling in Pauls
churchearde at the signe of
the Lamb, anno.
1551.



Fac-Simile of the Title Page of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, 1551.

that Sir Thomas "was doubtless familiar with other writers on social and political economy besides Plato and Aristotle, for in the famous fragment of Theopompos of Chios he might have found some suggestion. In this writer, as in Plato, we discover glimpses of a knowledge of the great western continent, which afterwards reappeared

ECHOES OF THE AUCTIONEER'S HAMMER

C. F. Libbie & Co., 666 Washington street, Boston, sold the extensive dramatic library of James H. Brown, of Malden, Mass., April 12-14. The collection was in many respects remarkable, the books relating to histrionic history in all its branches, playbills and portraits being liberally inserted. Mr. Brown's collection was the accumulation of a lifetime. Early in life he took a fancy to the stage and began collecting play-bills, books relating to the stage, autograph letters and other souvenirs of actors. He planned to amass a modest competence and devote his entire time to his collection, and twenty-five years ago carried his cherished project into effect. This perseverance and enthusiasm enabled him to amass about three thousand books relating to the stage; twenty-five hundred autograph letters and one hundred and eighty thousand playbills. There were also prints and photographs of actors, oil paintings, framed programmes, water colors and odds and ends of curious theatrical memorabilia. The collection of playbills was probably the finest ever made in this country.

Bangs sold the library of the late Francis B. Hayes, April 26-29. Mr. Hayes was a Boston lawyer, who had acquired a large number of books, principally in the following departments of literature: Choice monuments of English literature; rare examples of the

famous presses; books on angling; extra-illustrated books; Americana. The most notable books of the collection were the first four Shakespeare folios, the genuine first edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, 1667, and Painter's *Palace of Pleasure*. It was announced that this was the first time that the first four folios of Shakespeare had been offered at auction, together, in America. This statement was erroneous, however. The first four folios were sold at the Ives sale and again at the Sewell sale. The Ives sale included besides the four folios, the quarto editions, the poems, and a copy of the *Venus and Adonis*, of which only one other copy is known, and that, being in the British museum, is beyond the dream of any collector.

Among the most interesting Americana sold at the Hayes sale were Esquemeling's *Bucaniers of America*, the Bradford Club series; Woolman's *Considerations on Keeping Negroes*, Franklin and Hall, Philadelphia, 1762; Frenau's *Poems*, Monmouth, N. J., 1795; Josselyn's *New England Rarities*, London, 1672; the Prine Society publications; Sabin's series of reprints; Michaux and Nuttall's *North American Sylva*, in five volumes.

The valuable library of H. F. Blanchard, of Augusta, Me., was sold at auction by Libbie, May 3-5. It was especially rich in first editions of American authors, Grolier Club and Kelmscott Press publications, privately printed books, Japanese vellum copies, edition de luxe sets, and scarce New England town histories.

Libbie & Co., Boston, have in preparation for sale in the fall the valuable collection of Americana of Mr. A. S. Manson, of Boston, comprising a very complete collection of New England local history.

At a recent auction sale in New York there was purchased for the Library of Con-

gress a collection of ten documents relating to payments made to the Mexican government after the war. The price paid was \$45.50.

Schoolcraft's *Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the Indian Tribes*, Philadelphia, 1851-57, six vols., brought \$40.50 at auction in New York, recently; Thompson's *History of Long Island*, New York, 1843, two vols., enriched with many manuscript notes, \$20; Trumbull's *History of Connecticut*, New Haven, 1818, 2 vols., \$13; Riker's *Annals of Newtown*, New York, 1852, \$16.

Among the Americana sold by Bangs & Co., March 31 and April 1 were the following:

Andrews's *Old Booksellers of New York*, one of ten copies on hand-made paper, \$10.

Andrews's *New Amsterdam*, New York, 1897, \$35.

A collection of ninety-three Boston, New York and Philadelphia annuals, bought by Columbia College for \$55.80.

Poe's *Raven*, bound with *Tales*, New York, 1845, \$35.

Andrews's *Bradford Map*, New York, 1893, \$20.

Arnold's *First Report of a Book Collector*, 1897-8, \$16.50.

Ward's *Simple Cobbler*, London, 1847, with many rough edges, \$20.

Eugene Field's *Echos from the Sabine Farm*, 1891, \$43.50.

Caxton Club's edition, *Letters of Poe*, with introduction by Eugene Field, \$19.

Irving's *New York*, 1809, 2 vols., original calf, \$38.

An interesting collection of Revolutionary broadsides from the library of the late James A. Bancker was sold by Stan. V. Henkels in Philadelphia the latter part of March. They were gathered by General Bancker, provincial treasurer of New York. Bancker collected the broadsides one by one as they appeared, and stitched them together roughly, in the manner of the early colonist, with his almanacs. Three caricatures of Jefferson brought respectively \$67.50, \$60 and \$50. A caricature of the continental congress was sold for \$20.

LOCAL COLOR IN AMERICAN FICTION

It may be true that the composite American novel will never be written, but there is no lack of fiction between covers dealing with the multitudinous phases of American life, typical of the manners and customs or descriptive of the history of certain localities. Miss Zella Dixson's *Subject Index to Universal Prose Fiction* groups formidable lists of titles under such heads as New England, Civil War, Pioneer Life, Indians, Puritans, Quakers, Politics, Lincoln, Mormonism, America, Pocahontas, etc. Miss Dixson also classifies by states, and the census of novels dealing with the history, manners and customs of particular states of the Union gives the following summary:

Alabama, 3; Alaska, 5; Arkansas, 5; California, 58; Colorado, 10; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 3; Florida, 13; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 13; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 24; Louisiana, 22; Maine, 7; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 47; Michigan, 4; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 2; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 3; New York, 37; North Carolina, 7; Ohio, 14; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 23; South Carolina, 11; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 31; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 53.

That "local color" has appealed with much force to writers of fiction is evidenced by the large number of novels that pertain especially to certain cities or towns. Here are lists whose proportions will doubtless astonish even the literary folk of the cities enumerated:

Boston, Mass.—
 American Politician...Francis Marion Crawford
 Barclays of Boston.....Elizabeth B. Otis
 Curse of the Old South Church of Boston..
Jas. J. Kane
 Lamplighter.....Maria Susanna Cummins
 Lionel Lincoln; or, Leaguer of Boston.....
James Fenimore Cooper
 Looking Backward, 2000-1887...Edward Bellamy
 Maggie: a Girl of the Streets.....Stephen Crane
 Miss Curtis.....Kate Gannett Wells
 Miss Eyre from Boston and Others.....
Ellen L. Moulton
 Mrs. Keats Bradford.....Maria Louise Pool
 Naomi; or, Boston Two Hundred Years Ago
E. B. Lee

Old Boston.....	Augusta Delyrassse Stevens
Pirate Gold.....	Frederic J. Stimson
Rebels; or, Boston Before the Revolution..Lydia Maria Child
.....	Rowena in Boston.....Maria Louise Pool
Shawmut.....	C. K. True
Story of the Siege of Boston..Horace E. Scudder	
Two Gentlemen of Boston.....	Anon
White Chief Among the Red Men...J. T. Adams	
<i>Charleston, South Carolina</i> —	
Earth Trembled.....	Edward Payson Roe
In Old St. Stephen's.....	Jeanie Drake
Mount Benedict.....	Peter McCorry
Partisan: a Romance of the Revolution....William Gilmore Simms
<i>Chicago, Illinois</i> —	
Barriers Burned Away.....	Edward Payson Roe
Cliff-Dwellers.....	Henry B. Fuller
Fooled by a Lawyer.....	Anon
George's Mother.....	Stephen Crane
Hardscrabble; or, Fall of Chicago.....John Richardson
Lucky Number: a Book of Stories of the	
Chicago Slums.....	I. N. Friedman
Wan-nan-gee; or, Massacre at Chicago.....John Richardson
With the Procession.....	Henry B. Fuller
<i>Milwaukee, Wis.</i> —	
Golden Justice.....	William H. Bishop
Federal Judge.....	Charles Keeler Lush
<i>New Orleans, La.</i> —	
Autrefois: Tale of Old New Orleans and	
Elsewhere.....	James A. Harrison
Doctor Sevier.....	George Washington Cable
Lady Jane.....	Celia V. Jamison
Manhattaner in New Orleans.....	A. Oakey Hall
Towards the Gulf: a Tale of New Orleans..Anon	
<i>New York City</i> —	
Annals of the Empire City.....	Jos. H. Ingraham
Artie: a Story of the Streets and Town.....George Ade
Bow of Orange Ribbon.....	Amelia Edith Barr
Boy's Revolt.....	James Otis Kaler
Debutante in New York Society.....Rachel Buchanan
Fortune Hunters: a Novel of New York	
Society.....	Anna C. Ritchie
House of a Merchant Prince..William H. Bishop	
In Leisler's Time.....	Elbridge S. Brooks
Katherine Lauderdale.Francis Marion Crawford	
Metropolitans.....	Jeanie Drake
Midge.....	Henry C. Bunner
New York Family.....	Edgar Fawcett
Norman Leslie.....	Theodore S. Fay
Otto's Inspiration.....	Mary H. Ford
Pearl and Emerald...Robert Edward Francillon	
Queen Money.....	Ellen Warner Olney Kirk
Sweet Bells Out of Tune.....	
.....	Constance Cary Harrison
Sword of Damocles.....	Anna Katharine Green
Tulip Place: a Story of New York.....Virginia W. Johnson
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> —	
Arthur Mervyn.....	Charles Brockden Brown
Hugh Wynne: Free Quaker....S. Weir Mitchell	

Miss Mac Réa: *Roman Historique*..... Michael Reuë Hillard d'Aubertenil
 Old Bells of Independence..... Henry C. Watson
 Page from the Colonial History of Philadelphia Blackbeard
 Quaker Soldier; or, British in Philadelphia J. Richter Jones
 Sons and Daughters..... Eden W. Kirk
Plymouth, Mass.—
 Betty Alden, the First Born Daughter of the Pilgrims..... Jane Goodwin Austin
 Daughters of the Puritans..... Anna B. Bensel
 David Alden's Daughter..... Jane Goodwin Austin
 Doctor Le Baron and His Daughters..... Jane Goodwin Austin
 Faith White's Letter Book..... M. H. Whiting
 Golden Hair: a Tale of the Pilgrim Fathers Frederick C. L. Wraxall
 Hobomok..... Lydia Maria Child
 Justice Warren's Daughter..... Oliver M. Birrell
 Little Pilgrims at Plymouth..... Francés A. Humphrey
 Maypole of Merrymount... Nathaniel Hawthorne
 Merrymount..... John Lothrop Motley
 Nameless Nobleman..... Jane Goodwin Austin
 New World Planted..... J. Croswell
 Peep at the Pilgrims in 1636.... Harriet V. Cheney
 Pictures of the Olden Time..... E. H. Sears
 Pilgrims of New England..... Mrs. J. B. Peploe
 Plymouth and the Pilgrims..... J. Banvard
 Priscilla; or Trials for the Faith..... J. Banvard
 Puritan and the Quaker..... Rebecca L. Beach
 Seeking a Country; or, Home of the Pilgrims..... Edward N. Hoare
 Standish of Standish..... Jane Goodwin Austin
 White Chief Among the Red Men... J. T. Adams
Salem, Mass.—
 Debison; or, Witch of New England..... Anon
 Fair Puritan..... Henry W. Herbert
 Lois the Witch..... Elizabeth C. Gaskell
 Martha Corey; a Tale of the Salem Witchcraft..... Constance Goddard DuBois
 Philip English's Two Cups..... Anon
 Rachel Dyer..... John Neal
 Salem: a tale of the Seventeenth Century..... D. R. Castleton
 Salem Belle: a Tale of 1692..... Anon
 Salem Witchcraft: an Eastern Tale... R. C. Sands
 Salem Witchcraft; or, Adventures of Parson Handy from Punkapog..... Anon
 Silent Struggles..... Ann S. W. Stephens
 South Meadows..... E. T. Disosway
 Spectre of the Forest; or, Annals of Housatonic..... J. MacHenry
 Witch and the Deacon..... Cornelius Mathews
 Witch Hill; a History of Latin Witchcraft Z. A. Mudge
 Witch of Salem..... John R. Musick
San Diego, Cal.—
 Monica, the Mesa Maiden..... Evelyn Raymond
San Francisco, Cal.—
 Cat and the Cherub..... Stephen Crane
 Mysteries and Miseries of San Francisco... Anon
 Prodigal in Love..... Emma Wolf

Saratoga, N. Y.—
 Grace Dudley; or, Arnold at Saratoga..... Chas. J. Peterson
 Samantha at Saratoga..... Marietta Holley
 Saratoga: an Indian Tale of Frontier Life..... D. Shepherd
 Saratoga: a Tale of 1787..... Anon

THE BOOK-BORROWER IN VERSE

THE ART OF BOOK-KEEPING

Books
 Are snared by anglers—folks that fish
 With literary hooks;
 Who call and take some favorite tome,
 But never read it through,—
 They thus complete their set at home,
 By making one at you.

Behold the bookshelf of a dunce
 Who borrows—never lends:
 You work, in twenty volumes, once
 Belonged to twenty friends.

Laman Blanchard, Poetical Works, 1876.

• * *
*"Squicquic furctur,
 This little Libellum.
 Per Phæbum, per Jovem,
 I'll kill him—I'll fell him:
 In ventrem illius
 I'll stick my scalpellum,
 And teach him to steal
 My little Libellum!"*

Fitzgerald's Book Fancier.

• * *
*"You, sir! You never buy a book,
 Therefore in one you shall not look."*

Lamb.

• * *
 The furtive sneak who filches from
 The bookstall's dingy rows,
 Should by the ears be nailed aloft,
 Along with kites and crows.
From the "Lay of the Wily Villain."

• * *
 Tel est le triste sort de tout livre prêté:
 Souvent il est perdu, toujours il est gâté.
 [From the frontal of the French bibliophile
 Pixérécourt's library case.]
 Each book that's loaned the same sad fate
 o'ertakes—

'Tis either lost or sent back with the shakes.
Ellwanger's Translation.

WITH THE PUBLISHERS

The first volume of *Colonial Tracts*, published monthly by Geo. P. Humphrey, Rochester, N. Y., has been completed. The number for May contained "A Description of New England; or, The Observation and Discoveries of Captain John Smith (admiral of that country) in the North of America, in the year of our Lord 1614; with the success

of six ships that went the next year, 1615; and the accidents that befell him among the French men of war; with the proof of the present benefit this country affords, whither this present year, 1616, eight voluntary ships are gone to make farther trial. London, 1616." Among the numbers announced for the ensuing year are the following:

Captain John Smith's *New England's Trials*; London, 1622.

Morton's *New English Canaan*, 1632.

Description of the Province of South Carolina, 1732.

Description of Georgia; London, 1741.

Several tracts on Virginia.

The latest bulletin of the University of Wisconsin is a paper *On the Development of American Literature from 1815 to 1833, with Especial Reference to Periodicals*, by William B. Cairns, Ph. D., instructor in rhetoric—issued in the *Philosophy and Literary Series*. Prof. Cairns offers his paper as a preliminary contribution to the study of American literature from 1815 to 1833. He says he found that the American magazines of the period under consideration are surprisingly numerous.

As soon as a sufficient number of advance subscriptions are received, Carl Doerflinger, Milwaukee, Wis., will begin the publication of the F. S. Perkins *Album of Antiquities*. It will embody on 135 large plates (about 16x22 inches) at least 1,200 fine colored fac-simile reproductions of the most typical and beautiful copper, flint and other stone implements and curios, among them 1,000 rare copper implements, of which even the largest and wealthiest European museums have never been able to obtain a considerable collection. Practically, all varieties of every type of American copper implements are represented.

The original water color paintings represent not only the life-long collector's work and great pecuniary sacrifices, but over

twelve years of indefatigable, patient, conscientious work as landscape and portrait painter and archaeologist.

The album is to appear in twenty-seven parts, averaging five plates each, at nearly monthly intervals, each part costing \$10. The last part is to include a literary introduction by Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago. The descriptive text for the specimens depicted is to be printed on the page opposite, for the convenience of the student and reader.

The work will cost \$270 to advance subscribers. It is proposed to give them an advantage as promoters of the work and to fix the price at \$400 after completion. It will contain nineteen plates more than the Walters Album of Keramics, which is sold at \$500 per copy.

Mr. Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne, P. O. drawer 927, Richmond, Va., announces the contemplated publication of the *Vestry Book and Register of Bristol Parish, Va.*, 1720-1789. This parish was established in 1643 by act of the Virginia House of Burgesses, "for the convenience of the inhabitants on both sides of Appomattock river." At some period in its history there were embraced within its bounds portions of what are now Chesterfield, Powhatan, Prince George, Dinwiddie, Amelia and Nottoway counties.

The original manuscript volume, from which extracts were taken by Dr. Slaughter for use in his *History of Bristol Parish*, has never been printed as a whole. For many years it was supposed to have been lost, but recently, while the library of the late Rev. Churchill J. Gibson, of Petersburg, Va., was being overhauled, it came to light. The record contains the minutes of all vestry meetings held between October 30, 1720, and April 18, 1789, except those between October 28, 1722, and November 11, 1723. Two leaves covering this period are torn out. It includes also a register of births, baptisms and deaths—the earliest and latest recorded

dates of which are April 12, 1685, and March 9, 1798. Many prominent family names occur.

The standing committee of the Maine Historical Society announces that the fifth volume of the Documentary Series of the Maine Historical Society Publications is now ready for delivery. It comprises early documents relating to Maine, and is published under the supervision of James Phinney Baxter, A. M.

Francis P. Harper, New York, announces a new series of historical works under the general title of "American Explorers Series," devoted to exploration and discovery in America. Dr. Elliott Coues will edit the series. No. 1 gives *The Journal of Major Jacob Fowler*, narrating adventures in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico to the sources of the Rio Grande del Norte, 1821-22. No. 2 will be the *Autobiography and Journals of Charles Larpeleur*, Indian trader and explorer, and will appear in the fall.

The Brothers of the Book announce that the publication of Pater's "Conclusion" of *The Renaissance* has been deferred. Meanwhile they have in immediate preparation a reprint of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's beautiful *Confessio Amantis*. Two hundred copies are being printed in black and red, and the little eight-page brochure on English handmade paper will make a charming souvenir. Copies may be had by applying to the Scrivener, Mr. L. C. Woodworth, Gouverneur, New York. The price is twenty-five cents.

Recent publications include the following Americana:

GENEALOGICAL.

Early Germans of New Jersey, by T. F. Chambers, Newark, Noah F. Morrison; \$5.

The Wills of the Smith Families of New York and Long Island, 1664-1794, edited by William S. Pelletreau, New York, Francis P. Harper; \$3.

A God-Child of Washington, by Katharine Schuyler Baxter, New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.; \$10.

History of Cape May County, N. J., from Aboriginal Times to the Present Day, by Lewis Townsend Stevens, Philadelphia, Win J. Campbell; \$3.

A History of the Town of Barrington, R. I., from the Visit of the Northmen to the Present Time, by Thomas Williams Bicknell, Providence, R. I.; \$5.

HISTORICAL.

Leading Events of Wisconsin History—the Story of the State, Henry E. Legler, Milwaukee, Wis.; \$1.25, postpaid; 326 p., with 100 illustrations.

The Liberty and Free Soil Parties of the Northwest, by Theo. Clark Smith, Ph. D., New York, Longmans, Green & Co.; \$1.75.

The Diplomatic History of America, by Henry Harrisse, New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.; \$2.50.

The First Republic in America, by Alexander Brown, D. C. L. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; \$7.50.

North America (vol. 1), by Samuel Edward Dawson, London, Edward Stanford; 15s.

John Cabot, the Discoverer of North America, and Sebastian his Son, by Henry Harrisse, London, B. F. Stevens; 30s.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

A Dictionary of American Authors, by Oscar Fay Adams, Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Facts About Bookworms, by Rev. J. F. X. O'Connor, S. J., New York, Francis P. Harper; \$2.

Bibliographie Brésilienne, catalogue des Ouvrages Français et Latins relatifs au Brésil, by A. L. Garraux, Paris, Librairie Chadenat; 30 francs.

The Bookman Literary Year-Book, edited by James MacArthur, New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.; \$1.25.

The First Report of a Book Collector, by William Harris Arnold, New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.

RECENT CATALOGUES OF AMERICANA.

[Many of the catalogues enumerated also embrace general literature.]

John W. Cadby, 131 Eagle St., Albany, N. Y.—No. 35, 286 titles.

Edw. A. Nash, 80 Nassau St., New York City—No. 32, 441 titles.

J. O. Wright & Co., 6 E. 42d St., New York City—No. 12, 582 titles.

Raoul Renault, P. O. Box 142, Quebec—No. 1. Americana-Canadiana, 667 titles.

William J. Campbell, 148 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—No. 18, 196 titles.

Joseph McDonough, 33-35 State St., Albany N. Y.—No. 130, 746 titles.

F. M. Crouse, 40 North Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.—Bulletin No. 47, 320 titles.

W. H. Wood & Co., 8 E. Main St., Springfield, O.—Red List No. 6, 73 titles.

The Burrows Bros. Co., 133-137 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.—No. 12, 408 titles.

A. J. Crawford, 312 North 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.—No. 42, 70 lots.

P. K. Foley, 26 Broomfield St., Boston—No. 3, 800 titles (mostly first editions and local histories).

Francis Edward, 83 High St., Marylebone, London, W.—About 400 books and pamphlets relating to Arctic seas and lands.

Francis P. Harper, 17 E. 16th St., New York City—Books and pamphlets relating to the American Civil War and Slavery; 1239 titles.

The Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati, O.—Recent Americana, 1893-1897, with some reminders; 532 titles.

Noah Farnheim Morrison, 377 Broad St., Newark, N. J.—No. 39, 751 titles.

Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, 39 Great Russell St., London, W. C., England—No. 62, 320 titles.

Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London, England—Rough List No. 176; 197 titles.

Chas. L. Woodward, 78 Nassau St., New York—No. 45, 1000 titles (mainly books and pamphlets bearing on genealogy).

Geo. E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.—No. 45, 787 titles (genealogical and biographical books).

Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 East King St., Lancaster, Pa.—Early American maps, 120 titles.

Karl W. Hiersemann, 3 Königstrasse, Leipzig, Germany—No. 180, 763 titles.

Ch. Chadenat, 17 Quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris, France—No. 21, 1053 titles.

Dodd, Mead & Co., 149-151 Fifth Ave., New York City—No. 47, 180 titles (rarities).

John Britnell, 230 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada—No. 73, 880 titles.

Geo. H. Richmond & Co., 12 E. 15th St., New York City—No. 124, 671 titles.

BOOKS FOR BOOKMEN

A SELECTION

Ellwanger, Geo. H. *The Story of My House*.

Matthews, Brander. *Ballads of Books*.

Lang, Andrew. *The Grass of Parnassus, and Books and Bookmen*.

Hutchinson, Thomas. *Ballades and Other Rhymes of a Country Bookworm*.

Paul, Keegan. *A Publisher's Playground*.

Gallienne, Richard le. *My Ladies' Sonnets*.

Field, Eugene. *The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac*.

Saunders, F. *Story of Some Famous Books*.

Fitzgerald, Percy. *The Book-Fancier*.

Roberts, W. *The Book-Hunter in London*.

Uzanne, O. *The Book-Hunter in Paris*.

Russell, A. P. *A Club of One*.

Wheatley, H. B. *How to Form a Library*.

Rees, J. Rogers. *Diversions of a Bookworm*.

Ireland, Alexander. *Book-Lover's Encyclo-
pædia*.

O'Conor, Rev. J. F. X. *Facts About Book-
worms*.

SAVILL COPY

AMERICAN BOOK-LORE

QUARTERLY

VOL. 1

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SEPTEMBER, 1898

No. 2

The subscription price of American Book-Lore is \$1.00 per annum, in advance. Single copies, 25 cents.
Address all communications: Henry R. Legler, 426 Bradford Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

NOTABLE COLLECTIONS OF AMERICANA

1—THE LIBRARY OF C. M. BURTON, OF DETROIT

Probably no collector in the country is better equipped with material for writing both British and American colonial history than Mr. C. M. Burton, of Detroit. He has gathered an immense amount of ancient lore, books that have been out of print for generations, and he is constantly adding to his store. His collection includes a remarkably complete series of maps, showing the earliest surveys made by explorers and extending down to the present time. He has collected the annals of all the colonial and pioneer societies, everything obtainable regarding the war of the revolution, correspondence of Washington and other generals, military orderly books, etc. His library is a mine of wealth, and it has been the resort of many historians and literary men and women seeking for material. Mr. Burton's library occupies three floors of a fire-proof building and he is confronted with the necessity for an enlargement.

In response to repeated requests, Mr. Burton has furnished Book-Lore with a brief account of his library.

I discovered my mania for collecting books as soon as I had graduated from the University of Michigan, in 1874, and although my limited means would not permit me to indulge my tastes very largely, still I soon had quite a collection of miscellaneous works.

My aim was not at first, well settled, and rather ran in the direction of procuring authorities or original works on such subjects as I happened to be studying at the time—as, for instance, Mary Queen of Scots, Napoleon, the Junius Letters, Charles I., or some other individual or period. When such a period was being studied I would purchase all the original pamphlets, broadsides, portraits and printed works on the subject that I could obtain. When the study of this period had become tiresome, or when I had exhausted the obtainable authorities, I would drop it to take up some other in which I would become equally interested.

Gradually my course of study led me to confine myself to America, and particularly to that part in which I was personally interested as a resident—Detroit and Michigan.

In the study of the history of Detroit alone there is an abundance of material to be collected to occupy an entire lifetime, but the natural course of such an investigation leads to the study of America in general, and particularly of Canada, for Michigan was Canadian territory and was governed exclusively by the French-Canadian and British-Canadian laws until 1796, and Detroit was and still is largely peopled by the French-Canadians.

Detroit, itself, has a peculiarly interesting history. It did not, like most cities, begin with a few settlers and make a gradual

growth, but was peopled from the very beginning as a city, and within six months from its founding in 1701, it had a population of about 100 French and 6,000 Indians, vieing, in population, with New York and Boston, and possibly the largest city in America.

The French Archives of the period contain many letters and reports filled with the glories of Detroit or with the complaints of the rascalities of the officers who were governing Canada and the West.

It has been my effort, for many years, to obtain possession of these unpublished letters, reports and documents that would tend to elucidate the early history of Michigan, and with this end in view I have ransacked the archives in Paris for French Colonial matter, and have obtained, from this source, some twenty or more volumes of closely-written foolscap volumes entirely unpublished.

In making my investigations on this line I found that Dr. O'Callaghan had gone over the same ground and had collected, translated and published, in the *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York*, many of these French documents, many more were found in the works of Pierre Margry and some were printed in the publication of the historical societies of the various states. All of these collectors and publishers, however, have been actuated by a desire to obtain documents relating to the subject of interest to them, exclusively, and have omitted the portions that would apply to Michigan as not being, to them, of particular interest. As an instance, there are many of the O'Callaghan documents, which, in the original, related to Detroit, but in which, in copying, the Detroit portions are entirely omitted. It became necessary, therefore, to go entirely through the French archives in order to obtain what had thus been omitted, but, in so doing, I refrained, as much as possible, from recopying those papers which had already been printed. This work has been going on for several

years, but is now entirely completed and all literally translated and ready for printing.

As of more local importance were the Notarial records of Montreal. These also are in French and extend to the year 1760. The importance of these documents are readily seen when we understand that no matter of importance was ever undertaken by the early French-Canadians without putting the terms of the contract for the enterprise into writing and filing the same in the Notary's office.

The contracts of voyageurs to take merchandise to the western posts, the wills made in anticipation of a fatal voyage, contracts for marriage, conveyances of real estate, protests against the acts of some superior officer, and a thousand and one other matters, which we, in our busy life, are wont to let go unrecorded, were made matters of permanent record by those early French people. The copying of these records has been going on for some years now and aggregates some thirty volumes of closely-written foolscap.

In Detroit there were two early Catholic churches, Ste. Anne's, on the Detroit side of the river, and L'Assumption, on the southerly or Canadian side. The records of Ste. Anne commence as early as 1703, and L'Assumption a few years later. I obtained permission to make a literal transcript of these records, and have the same now completed, as the end of several years of labor, filling, with a very complete index, some twenty-five large volumes.

While I have been engaged in this work I have allowed no opportunity to pass whereby I might increase my stock of printed Americana, and my printed books now number some 11,000, with about 20,000 pamphlets.

Occasionally I came into possession of diaries or accounts of travel, etc., of early citizens and visitors, and these I have carefully kept, either in the original, if I was fortunate enough to become the possessor of

the original, or by having a copy made for my use. I instance among these the original of Gen. Winchester's orderly book in the War of 1812, and the orderly book of Commissary Willson in the French-Indian War of 1755, several details of journeys into the Indian country in the latter part of last century, a copy of the Journal of the Indian factor at Chicago covering the period from 1809 to about 1816, and a recent addition of the orderly books of Gen. Anthony Wayne from the time he assumed command of the Western army in 1792, until his death, covering some 600 or 700 pages.

All the broadsides, pamphlets and squibs of the day are collected and filed away in proper places for future reference; all local papers are kept in file and bound for use. I do not clip newspapers for their interesting articles without also keeping the complete paper in its proper file. I frequently find files of newspapers of early dates, some of local issue, but all containing matters of importance, and these find a hearty welcome to my library.

By far the most important material, in my estimation, is the collection of original letters and documents of local interest. The first, and possibly the most important, of these I have designated as the "Askin letters." John Askin came to America from Ireland some time during the French-Indian War 1755-1760: He was engaged in the neighborhood of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, but from the connection he there formed with the noted ranger, Major Robert Rogers, I conclude he was on duty as a scout and was not in the army proper. He formed a partnership with Rogers in business, which was disastrous to him, for Rogers absconded and left the payment of the partnership debts on his shoulders. It is stated that he came to Detroit to give succor at the time Pontiac besieged the city, and it is certain that he was, shortly after this, stationed at Michillimackinac in charge of the government storehouse. During the Revolution he came to Detroit to reside, and

there carried on an extensive business. He was very methodical in his business habits and kept all of the correspondence which he received as well as copies of all that he wrote. After a lapse of nearly a century this material is now in my possession. It fills many volumes and contains the writings of many important personages in our early West. Here are letters of Francis Vigo, Alexander Henry, James McGill, Isaac Todd, Elijah Brush, Ebenezer Allen, Joseph Brant, and others who were of importance in our early history.

I deem this one of the most important parts of my library, and the collection in this department has not stopped with this collection. Cellars, garrets and junk shops have been raided to obtain such documents of this nature as I could collect, and the families of the notables for the past 100 years have been importuned to add to my collection. I now have over one hundred volumes of these manuscripts, mounted, and another hundred volumes in process of mounting. Photograph galleries have been searched for pictures of persons and localities to make my collections the more perfect, and of these I have nearly 5,000. In all branches that would serve to make an historical library complete, I have added all that I could collect.

Some few years ago I erected a fire-proof building in which to put my treasures, and I built it large enough, as I then supposed, for all my future wants, but it is already overcrowded, and the material is put in drawers and on desks in out-of-the-way places, for want of proper shelf room to hold them.

C. M. BURTON.

SOME RARE FIRST EDITIONS

Of the first editions of notable writers the Congressional library possesses a few of the rarest. The first folio of Shakespeare, 1623 (a sound copy), with the three following folios (original editions) of 1632, 1664 and 1685; first issue of "Midsummer Night's

Dream," 1600; Milton's "Paradise Lost," first edition, 1667; Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy," first edition, 1620; the first five editions of Walton's "Compleat Angler;" Painter's "Palace of Pleasure;" "Piers Plowman's Vision," first edition, 1550; King James Folio Bible, first issue, 1611 (a very fine copy); the Bishop's Bible, 1569; Cranmer's Version, various editions, 1540, etc.; Coverdale's Version; Matthew's Version, 1551; the Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Alexandrinus, each in four volumes folio, in fac-simile; many black-letter Bibles of various early dates; Luther's German Version of the Bible, Christopher Saur, Germantown, Pa., first edition, and Aitken's Bible, two volumes, Philadelphia, 1782.

There are numerous early printed books of the fifteenth century, beginning with an edition of the "Constitutions of St. Clement," 1467, and representing every year since that date, and in some cases by numerous examples. The library has no original Caxton, but there are two fine examples of Wynkyn de Worde. Among its other treasures it possesses George Washington's Bible, in three quarto volumes, mentioned by him in his will and bearing his autograph. Of the funeral eulogies upon Washington, printed in all parts of the country in 1800, 250 are in the library, or more than four-fifths of those known to have been printed.—*Washington Star.*

FAMOUS ENGLISH PRIVATE LIBRARIES

Commenting on the sale of the remarkable Ashburnham collection (the 4,075 lots brought a total of £62,712 7s. 6d.), a writer in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* notes that "there are four other magnificent collections of printed books, dispersed during the present century, to which, with certain reservations, the Ashburnham Library may be compared. The earliest, that of the Duke of Roxburgh, produced in forty-five days, in 1812, the total of £23,341 for 10,121 lots (for which the Duke is said to have paid not

more than £5,000); the Heber sale, 1834-36, with its 52,000 lots, which realized £57,000; the Sunderland Library, 1881-83, with its 13,658 lots, produced in fifty-one days £56,581; whilst in 1882-83 the Berkford collection, in fifty-eight days, showed the record total of £73,551."

The Ashburnham Library was one of the last of the really great private libraries in England. There yet remain the splendid collections of Mr. Huth, at Kensington, and of the late Mr. Christie-Miller, at Britwell Court; but apart from this, the private libraries of the country are now small in size and special in character.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE PURPLE COW"

Book-Notes, referring to the arrival of Gellett Burgess in London, notes that he is working on a book to appear serially in *St. Nicholas* during the next twelve months. "He has also in hand a series of modern fairy tales, which will be published shortly in book form. An English edition of *Vivette*, doubtless the brightest thing he has done yet, will also be brought out this fall."

THE CONFESSION

Who loves to grope in corners dim
Of musty shops where books are sold?
Who knows the new editions trim,
Yet values volumes foxed and old?
Who reckts not though his wife may rage,
And lets the dinner-hour go by,
When he can turn the yellowed page
Where Blakes or Bewicks feast the eye?
Who squanders time he ill can spare
And dollars that he should conserve,
And purchases editions rare
At prices that should make him swerve,
And loads his shelves with more to read
Than he can even crudely scan,
But checks not nor repents his greed?
I own my sin—I am that man!
—John Goadby Gregory.



B. Sulte

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS

2—BENJAMIN SULTE

No more prolific writer lives in Canada than Mr. Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, historian. Unlike most writers whose pens flow easily, Mr. Sulte is conscientious, accurate and clear-cut in his writings. He is regarded as the leading author and authority on the history of Canada.

Benjamin Sulte, President of the First Section Royal Society of Canada, was born at Three Rivers, Province of Quebec, on the 17th of September, 1841. He is the only living son of Benjamin Sulte, who was owner and captain of a schooner which plied between Quebec and Halifax, and Marie Lefebvre, whose ancestor was the first French settler at Baie du Febvre (Lefebvre's

Bay, Lake St. Peter), in 1683. The first Sulte (Jean) came to Canada as a soldier, in 1756, in one of the regiments under the command of Montcalm. He settled in Three Rivers.

Young Sulte left the Friars' school at the age of ten, when he could read, write and calculate well; and by his connection with English speaking boys, he had a good knowledge of their language. At first he was a clerk in a dry goods establishment, then in a grocery store. He then became a book-keeper with G. A. Gouin & Co., a large lumbering firm. He subsequently became purser on board one of the vessels plying between Montreal and Three Rivers; then a merch-

ant, selling clothing in connection with the building of the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway; then, again, as bookkeeper at Gouin's.

Early in the 60's Mr. Sulte began to write for the newspapers, in prose and verse, and obtained considerable reputation as a virile author. In 1863 two companies of infantry were organized at Three Rivers, and M. Sulte joined one of them; and in 1865 his company (No. 1) was sent to the Niagara frontier, and he was made color-sergeant of it. On his return in July, he went to the military school, Quebec; then followed, as an editor, the autumn session of Parliament, and in February next (1866) joined his company again at the Missisquoi frontier. In July, when the men returned home, he was called to Ottawa by L. N. Duvernay, proprietor of *Le Canada*, and he became the chief editor. In those days a French paper in Ottawa was a large undertaking, because there was the whole valley of the Ottawa to attend to, while at present, Montreal, and even Quebec furnish reading matter in abundance, and hourly, to the French population of that large region.

On the 19th of November, 1867, M. Sulte entered the service of the House of Commons, as one of its translators; and on the 19th of May, 1870, he was transferred from the House of Commons to the Department of Militia and Defense, where he is now employed.

Mr. Sulte is a man of family. On the 3rd of May, 1871, he was married in Ottawa, to Augustine, youngest daughter of Ettienne Parent, Under-Secretary of State. With reference to his wife's sisters, it may be mentioned that Josephine, the eldest, married Gérin-Lajoie, one of the best French-Canadian writers; and that the second, Mathilde, married Evariste Gélinas, a brilliant journalist and a capital essayist. M. Parent was looked upon as the best newspaper editor that ever conducted a campaign in French Canada. Ettienne Henri Parent, M. Sulte's brother-in-law, is the chief

engineer of the St. Lawrence canals, from Lake Ontario downwards. He studied in Paris. Mr. Sulte's father was drowned Nov. 15, 1847, in the wreck of his vessel on the Gaspé coast. His mother is ninety-one, is in good health, and has no grey hairs yet.

Personally, Mr. Sulte is a charming companion. His friends laughingly declare that he is full of fire; ready to laugh, ready to fight. He never had a headache, and he has a voice which can fill any hall. He is indeed in some demand as a lecturer; in 1878, 1886 and again in 1890, he visited the New England states and delivered lectures in the French-Canadian centers.

The first efforts of M. Sulte in the field of literature were verses published in 1859-60, under various *noms de plume*. Soon after, in 1861, he signed his own name, and at once attracted the attention of those whose taste made them attentive to the revelation of coming men. The Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau secured his productions for *Le Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, where he gave many good songs and patriotic verses. In 1864, was founded in Montreal *La Revue Canadienne*, and M. Sulte immediately became one of the most regular contributors to that publication; and he is now the only one of the old stock on the list. There he printed in 1868 his first article on the question of the destruction of our forests, a subject which at once made him known as a deep observer of the resources of Canada, and a strong prose writer. In 1870, appeared *Les Laurentiennes*, a very elegant volume, containing all the national and patriotic verses of M. Sulte. In the same year was published the first part of the "History of Three Rivers," his native city. The luxurious style of publication adopted by the author frightened the public, and the subscription was meagre, but M. Sulte only answered: "Wait, and you will pay five times the same amount of money for the same work in a few years." In 1873 was distributed, in Europe, a pamphlet, entitled *La Canada en Europe*, a very sharp criticism

by M. Sulte of the nonsense published in Europe about Canada. Several pamphlets appeared afterwards from his pen, such as "The History of the French-Canadians in Ottawa," and "Notes on Early Travels in the North-West Territories." In 1876, he published *Les Chants Nouveaux*, a continuation of *Les Laurentiennes*. Another fine volume was published in 1876, under the title of *Mélanges d'Histoire et de Littérature*, the whole relating to Canada; also *Pages d'Histoire du Canada*, in one volume. *Chronique Trifluvienne* was printed in 1879, telling about the events which took place in Three Rivers between the years 1640 and 1665. This work has been highly praised. In 1881, he published a large album, of unknown plans and sketches relating to the 17th century on the St. Lawrence. The first volume of *Histoire des Canadiens-Français* was published in 1882, and the eighth and last one in the spring of 1885. It covers the whole history of Canada, but deals principally with the settlers, and very little with other matters pertaining to the history of that country. Other works of M. Sulte, such as large indexes to series of historical documents, have been put in circulation. He is now preparing three volumes of his articles spread, since 1860, in various reviews, both in Canada, United States and France.

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HORACE GREELEY AND THE LITERARY MOSQUITO

In his *Recollections of a Busy Life* Horace Greeley quotes the correspondence that passed between himself and one of those "mosquitoes of literature," an autograph hunter:

"A gushing youth once wrote to me to this effect:

"Dear Sir—Among your literary treasures you have doubtless preserved several autographs of our country's late lamented poet, Edgar A. Poe. If so, and you can spare one, please enclose it to me, and receive the thanks of yours truly."

"I promptly responded as follows:

"Dear Sir—Among my literary treasures there happens to be exactly one autograph of our country's late lamented poet, Edgar A. Poe. It is his note of hand for \$50, with my endorsement across the back. It cost me exactly \$50.75 (including protest), and you may have it for half that amount. Yours respectfully."

"That autography, I regret to say, remains on my hands, and is still for sale at the original price, despite the lapse of time and the depreciation of our currency."

PRODUCT OF A MIMIC PRESS

A LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY AMATEUR PRINTERS

"There is a branch of journalism which is little known to the public at large. Yet it scatters its monthlies and bi-monthlies broadcast over the land; it is training up the newspaper man of the future; it numbers a host of essayists, poets, critics, novelists, whose windfalls, in spite of their verdancy, have a piquant flavor that gives promise of a good and wholesome crop of fruit in the future."

Thus was amateur journalism tersely described in an excellent article upon the subject in *The Illustrated American* of September 26, 1891. To understand the writing and publishing of amateur books one must know something of amateur journalism, an institution which has maintained an organized association since 1876, and which dates back to 1812, when Thomas G. Cundie, Jr., issued the *Juvenile Portfolio* at No. 22 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia. From that time on such little papers were published from time to time in

various parts of the country, partly for profit, but mostly for literary pleasure.

The persons who issued these papers gradually became known to each other, and finally, in 1876, the National Amateur Press Association was organized in Philadelphia. This association has held yearly conventions since that time in large cities, alternating in the East and in the West.

Besides editing and printing these small papers, the youthful enthusiasts turned their attention to the writing and publishing of books. The manufacture of small printing presses, which were practical and which were within the purchasing power of young people of ordinary means, was a large element in the development of this fad among young Americans.

Many of the books were small, poorly printed and of little value from any point of view. On the other hand, there were books of considerable interest which came from

the pens and presses of the young men and women of literary inclinations. The height of this early manifestation of a love for letters was reached in 1891, when Truman J. Spencer published at Hartford, Conn., "A Cyclopedia of the Literature of Amateur Journalism," a valuable, handsomely printed volume of 512 pages. Mr. Spencer was the editor of one of the leading amateur papers of its time, *The American Sphinx*. He became engrossed in the printing business, and the volume in question was turned out on his own presses. A close and persistent student of Shakespeare, he has issued a number of brochures upon the master poet and dramatist.

That a considerable number of amateur books have been published in the United States, may be gathered from the following remarks of F. H. Chamberlain in his amateur paper, *Wise and Otherwise*, published in Marietta, Ohio, the quotation being from the issue for January, 1884:

"To one who has been connected with amateur journalism during such a period of activity in book publishing as were the years 1876 to 1879, the scarcity of books which have appeared during the past year is a source of much surprise. While in the halcyon days as many as a hundred volumes were issued in a single year, the past twelve months have brought forth scarcely a dozen in number. Such a marked decline has caused me to look at amateur book publishing from a statistical standpoint, and the result may not be uninteresting. From my library, and records in my possession, I have prepared statistics as late as 1878, which is as far as my research has taken me at present. An amateur book, or a 'Catalogue of Coins,' which has been classed as an amateur publication, was issued in 1863; but the first amateur volume may be said to have been 'Stories for the Young,' issued from Evansville, Indiana, in 1867. From that time until the year 1879, there were four hundred volumes issued, an average of about thirty each year. In 1868

there were but two books issued; in 1869 were four, and in 1870 but one volume, 'The Amateur's Guide,' quite a valuable work, which was published in Chicago. From that time until the present there has been a steady rise and decline in numbers, the climax having been reached in 1876. In 1871 there were seven books issued, in 1872 eight, which was exactly trebled in 1873, when twenty-four volumes appeared. In 1875 seventy books were added to the list, while 1876 witnessed the greatest activity ever known in amateur book circles. During this year there were issued one hundred and nine volumes, which declined to eighty-seven in the following year, forty in 1878, and the close of the present year finds completed less than half the number issued in 1873. Yet it must be said that the past year has been even more important in book annals than any other. During this year the largest volumes ever attempted by amateur publishers have been brought to completion. While 1876 may boast of her numerical achievements, 1883 may take pride in the merit of her productions, which would not be recognized by amateur publishers of old as belonging to the class of publications termed amateur books."

The following is a list of a few of the amateur books which I have preserved in my own library, and some of which are in the library of Truman J. Spencer, the list being in a measure fairly representative of this class of books, large and small:

"Poems and Sketches," by Clarence Eastman Stone. James O'Connell, publisher. 134 pp. 1883.

"Silver Wings and Other Poems," by Fanny Kemble Johnson. Walter C. Chiles, publisher. Philadelphia. 64 pp. 1881.

"Verses From a Vagrant Muse," by Joseph Dana Miller. Truman Joseph Spencer, publisher. Hartford, Conn. 120 pp. 1894.

"The Land by the Sunset Sea and Other Poems," by Ella Frere. Philip I. Figel, publisher, San Francisco. 139 pp. 1889.

"Flutterings of Rhyme," by Sam S. Stinson. J. Parmly Paret, publisher, New York. 48 pp. 1883.

"Rhymes of 1890." A Collection of Amateur Verse of the Year. Published by Walter C. Chiles, Philadelphia. 44 pp. 1891.

"Morning Glories, a volume of fugitive verse." 74 poems by 50 authors and dedicated to James J. O'Connell. Charles N. Andrews, publisher. 100 pp. 1887.

"Echoes of Halcyon Days," by Maximus A. Lesser. Published by Truman Joseph Spencer, Hartford, Conn. 178 pp. 1897.

"Career and Reminiscences of An Amateur Journalist," by Thomas G. Harrison. Published by Thomas G. Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind. 330 pp. 1883.

"Guide to Amateurdom," by R. L. Zerbe. Published by the American Book Publishing Company, Cincinnati, O. 60 pp. 1883.

"Idle Verse," by Francis Hetherton. Published by M. F. Boechat, Buffalo, N. Y. 72 pp. 1887.

"Cassandra," by Tillie T. Woodzell. Published by the Mercury Magazine Company, Burlington, Iowa. 56 pp. 1889.

"A Romance of the Counting Room," by Stella Truman. Published by John T. and Leola White Nixon, New Orleans, La. 14 pp. 1896.

"Blossoms of Yesterday," by Arthur Henry Goodenough. Published by Herbert A. Schoenfeld, Seattle, Wash. 64 pp. 1896.

"The Little Doctor's Romance," by Everard A. Appleton. Published by Charles W. Edmunds, Philadelphia. 34 pp. 1892.

"Wild Rose and Thistle," by George Edward Day. Published by Frank Roe Batchelder, Worcester, Mass. 36 pp. 1885.

"A Cyclopedia of the Literature of Amateur Journalism," compiled by Truman J. Spencer. Hartford, Conn.: Truman J. Spencer. 512 pp. 1891.

"Year-Book National Amateur Press Association." 1886-1887. James H. Ives Munro, president N. A. P. A., M. F. Boechat editor, Buffalo: M. F. Boechat. 128 pp. 1887.

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"Amateurs' Handy-Book for 1897." A Reference Book for all interested in Amateur Journalism. Written and compiled by M. F. Boechat. Buffalo: Press of Gust. F. Miller. 48 pp. 1887.

"Finlay Arnon's Fate." By Frank W. Lee, Des Moines, Iowa. Bert H. Gonden, publisher. 29 pp. 1885.

"Leaders of To-day." A Collection of Biographies of Leading Amateur Journalists of the Present Time. Compiled by John Moody. Bayonne N. J.: John Moody, publisher. 58 pp. 1885.

Ottinger's Amateur Library. "Coral Gems." A Choice Collection of Poems and Sketches, by Miss Cora Lynch. Buffalo, N. Y.: John J. Ottlinger, publisher. 50 pp. 1887.

"Did She Care For Him?" A California Christmas Story, by Erle Douglas. San Francisco: Philip I. Figel, publisher. 50 pp. 1886.

Dunlop's Amateur Library. "Phillis, the Fair." A Story by Edith May Dowe. Milwaukee: Will S. Dunlop, publisher. 22 pp. 1885.

Dunlop's Amateur Library. "Annals of Amateur Journalism in 1886." Edited and compiled by Frank Denmark Woollen. Milwaukee: Will S. Dunlop, publisher. 42 pp. 1887.

"Through a Thermometer." A Christmas Romance by Erle Douglas. San Francisco, Cal.: Philip I. Figel, publisher. 33 pp.

"Chronicles of Amateurdom in Arkansas," by R. E. Krab. Judsonia, Ark.: W. Riley, Jr., publisher. 38 pp.

"A Repository of Literary Pearls." Henry Grauman, Columbus, O., publisher. 18 pp.

"Jim Skaggs of Skaggsville." A Sierran Sketch by Laurence Legif. San Francisco, Cal.: Philip I. Figel, publisher.

"A Souvenir of Amateur Journalism." Containing a Directory of the Amateur Publishers, Editors and Authors in the United States; Interesting Statistics; Short Biographies of the Various Associations, and a large collection of Odds and Ends Designed to Serve as a Substantial Reference Book and Memento of the Year 1888. Compiled by R. B. Cramer. Tarrytown, N. Y.: R. B. Cramer, publisher. 50 pp. 1888.

"Daniel Leith's Experiment." A Novel, by Wm. E. Danforth. Buffalo, N. Y.: Nulli Secundus Publishing Co. 53 pp. 1889.

"A Lost Epic." Fragments of Pigrogmitus the Younger. His Siege of Gicacho, or the Vaplans Passing the Equinoctial of Quebus. Partially restored by the Forty Immortals. Detroit: Edwin B. Hill. 12 pp. 1889.

"Rhythmic Drift." A Collection of Juvenile Poetry and Verse, by Oscar A. Mueller. Milwaukee: Schubel & Co. 1888.

"Only Buds," by Bertha. Finlay A. Grant, publisher, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. 128 pp. 1884.

"Stanzas and Sketches," by James J. O'Connell. Brooklyn: James J. O'Connell, publisher. 124 pp. 1883.

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"Rose Buds." Gathered by Adam J. Wagner. A collection of verse from the amateur press. Brooklyn, N. Y.: A. J. Wagner, publisher. 1888.

"Morning Glories." A volume of verse. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Charles N. Andrews, publisher. 84 pp. 1888.

"In the Haunts of Bloom and Bird." By B. P. Emery. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Charles N. Andrews, publisher. 1889.

"Amenophra and Other Poems," by Ernest A. Edkins. Detroit, Mich.: E. B. Hill, publisher. 1889.

"Romances and Studies." A volume of essays and sketches by Harry D. Hughes. Philadelphia: Ideal Publishing Company. 70 pp. 1889.

"Labor and Capital; or, The Great Problem." J. P. Lyle. New York: The Excelsior Publishing Co. 33 pp. 1884.

"The Fate of the Peri." A Drama. J. Max Pierce. Centralia, Ill.: Sentinel Book and Job Printing. 17 pp. 1888.

"Laureate Poems." Comp. Newark, N. J.: I. Harry Blanchard. 18 pp.

"Amateur Journalism." Finley A. Grant, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. 16 pp. 1884.

"Constitution of the Ohio A. P. A." Blehn, Printer, Ripley. 8 pp. July, 1882.

"National Star Directory." M. F. Boechet. Buffalo: Eagle Publishing Co. 14 pp. 1884.

"Constitution and By-Laws of the Tri-City Press Club." Brooklyn: Chas. N. Andrews. 7 pp. 1884.

"United States and Canada Amateur Paper Directory for 1882." Compiled by V. Winters, Jr. Dayton, Ohio: V. Winters, Jr. 16 pp. 1882.

"Amateur Guide and Directory." Parsons & Dunn. Buffalo: T. H. Parsons. Wonewoc, Wis.: Herb. H. Dunn. 22 pp.

"Annals of A. J. for the Years 1881 and 1882." W. O. Wylie, W. F. Sell, C. C. Hollenback, Osage City, Kansas. 8 pp.

"The Bazoo's First Annual Almanac, 1882." Evansville: Babcock & Worthington. 29 pp. 1882.

"The Puzzlers' Directory," by "Gus." Waterloo, Ind.: A. C. Gruhlky. 33 pp. 1881.

"A Repository of Literary Pearls." Henry Graumann, Columbus, O. 18 pp. 1883.

"49." A Tale of the Road. Ernest A. Stowe. Maywood, Ill.: A. R. Parrish. 18 pp. 1884.

"Pansy Blossoms." Comp. San Antonio, Tex.: Sam J. Chappel. 12 pp. 1887.

"Jack's Mistake." Hannah B. Gage. San Francisco: P. I. Figel. 21 pp. 1881.

"The Knights of the Mystic Arena." (Directory). Danbury, Conn.: E. Hamilton. 43 pp. 1880.

"Wayside Sketches." Geo. M. Jones. 20 pp.

"Adventures of a Bottle of Pain-Killer." P. K. Hartford, Conn.: Wm. L. Washburn. 11 pp. 1879.

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"Sprays of Thought." Frank M. Morris. Canajoharie, N. Y.: Miller & White. 34 pp. 1874.

"Complete Life of W. O. Wylie." By L. D. Peterson, Danvers. 5 pp. 1883.

"Constitution and By-Laws of the Hub Amateur Journalists' Club." Boston: Everett C. Fay.

"Chronicles of Amateurdom in Arkansas." R. E. Krab. Judsonia, Ark.: W. Riely, Jr. 38 pp. 1883.

"History of Amateur Journalism." Chas G. Steele, Jr. New York: Geo. E. Boehm. 18 pp. 1882.

"Jim's Find." By Humpty Dumpty. Chicago: Peerless Publishing Co. 4 pp. 1876.

"Choice Selections from Grit." Denver, Colo.: W. Elbridge Price, publisher. 19 pp. 1882.

"'82 North American Amateur Newspaper Directory." C. C. Hollenback, comp., Osage City. 10 pp.

"The Eastern Amateur Directory for 1882." Frederick, Md.: Frank A. Doll. 10 pp. 1882.

"Mary Ann's Lover." By Winslow. Cuba, N. Y.: R. W. Burnett. 17 pp. 1880.

"The Alchemist of Chevoix." By Childe Harold. Canajoharie, N. Y.: J. H. White. 26 pp. 1887.

"Some Engraved Headings." By W. C. Davis. Denver, Colo. 8 pp. 1885.

"Camping Out." By Andy. Geneseo, N. Y.: W. J. Brodie. 15 pp.

"A Stormy Ride." By R. E. Krab. Denver, Colo.: W. Elbridge Price. 18 pp. 1883.

"How to Get Rich." By Will S. Knox. Harmar, O.: W. S. Knox. 12 pp. 1877.

"Life of Finlay Grant." By Harry Hunter. Cleveland, O.: John C. Sage. 8 pp. 1882.

"Bay State Amateur Newspaper Directory and Massachusetts A. P. A. Constitution and By-Laws." Willard O. Wylie. South Manchester, Conn.: Spencer Bros. 13 pp. 1882.

"Dave & Dolph, the Twin Detectives." By A. N. Demarest. Chicago: Geo. W. Hancock. 33 pp. 1876.

"The Ne Plus Ultra Amateur Directory." By Hopkins & Sterling, Bridgeport, Conn. 20 pp. 1886.

"Komikoellettes." By Montague Tigg (Fred J. Koelle). New York: Fred J. Koelle. 60 pp. 1881.

"Constitution and By-Laws of the N. E. A. P. A." Concord, N. H. 12 pp.

"A Beautiful and a Noble Work." By Richard Gerner. Edgerton, O.: H. A. Granbery & Bro. 23 pp. 1878.

"The Winning O't." Humpty Dumpty. Memphis, Tenn.: W. L. Surprise. 24 pp. 1876.

"Amateur Poetical Jingles." C. N. A. Brooklyn: Chas. N. Andrews. 16 pp. 1883.

"Don Alfonso." John L. Rockford. Syracuse: Louis P. Lang. 18 pp. 1887.

"Camping Out." Puck. East Oakland, Cal. H. S. Gracey. 12 pp. 1877.

"Border Jack." Thomas H. Kerr. Rockland, Me.: W. O. Fuller, Jr. 21 pp. 1872.

"California and Nevada Amateur Directory for 1877." Comp. Wm. Gracey, East Oakland, Cal. 39 pp. 1877.

"Visitin' Amacheurs." By Old Sledge. Buffalo, N. Y. 48 pp. 1880.

"Punkin Eater and Other Poems." By F. B. Covington. Seattle: H. A. Schoenfeld. 52 pp. 1897.

WILLIAM DUNLOP.

EARLY NEW ENGLAND CATECHISMS

Mr. Wilberforce Eames's bibliographical account of some catechisms published before the year 1800, for use in New England, which was read in part before the American Antiquarian Society at its annual meeting in 1897, has appeared in book form. It evinces the same painstaking accuracy of statement and clearness of presentation which are

appreciable in the bibliographical work Mr. Eames has heretofore contributed to American literature. The author, in his preliminary statement, calls attention to the fact that the early New England Catechisms— forerunners of the New England Primer— form a branch of the literature of education in America which is well worthy of retrospective study. Although the subject offers an interesting field for bibliographical research, a satisfactory treatment is difficult because of the scarcity of material. Notwithstanding the many catechisms that were printed, both in this country and abroad, for the use of children here, but few copies have come down to our own times, and of many editions nearly every vestige has been lost. It has been truly said of these early books for the education of youth, that "they were considered too small and unimportant to be preserved in the libraries of the learned and the copies that

were used by children were generally worn out by hard service, or otherwise destroyed." Mr. Eames treats of the following catechisms:

Salem Catechism (1641-1648?).
 Boston Catechism (1642-1669).
 Rowley Catechism (1642).
 Newbury Catechism (1642?).
 Ipswich Catechism (1648).
 Cambridge Catechism (1648).
 Dorchester Catechism (1650).
 Roxbury Catechism (1650).
 Chelmsford Catechism (1657-1796).
 New Haven Catechism (1659).
 Hartford Catechism (before 1663?).
 Hampton Catechism (1663).
 Norwich Catechism (1679).
 Andover Catechism (1738).
 Sandwich Catechism (1793).
 Hingham Catechisms (1794-1817).
 Machias Catechisms (1797).
 Indian Catechisms (1654-1795).
 Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism (1647).
 Westminster Assembly's Larger Catechism (1647).
 Miscellaneous Catechisms (1668?-1798).
 English Catechisms (1556-1657).

IT WAS A RARE BOOK

REASONS WHY COPIES OF THE ORIGINAL JESUIT RELATIONS ARE FEW AND FAR BETWEEN

When the Legislature of Canada published (1858) three bulky volumes of the Jesuits' *Relations*, the large number of that class of documents exhibited created much surprise. But few copies of the original print had ever been known in the Province of Quebec, although the main object of these publications was, during the seventeenth century, to acquaint the world with what was going on in New France. This circumstance puzzled our people for a long time, but finally an explanation came to hand when we found why the *Relations* had ceased to be issued regularly to the public (1672). This is a case of a series of books made inaccessible to those whom they specially concern—from the outset. The revelation of their value and

importance had been concealed to the Canadians for more than two centuries. Every one amongst us was satisfied that the rare copies existing in some libraries of Quebec and Montreal, with perhaps a few others in Europe, comprised the whole catalogue of them, and of course we knew that Charlevoix, a Jesuit himself, had had access to many reports of that kind supposed to be kept secret by the Society. The plain facts are as follows:

1st. The *Relations* were calculated to circulate in Europe, and to produce their effect on persons or communities inclined to support the Jesuit missions; therefore, they were not written with a view to "advertise" Canada, the settlers, the resources of the

country or the formation of an earnest colony,—and no copy of the pamphlets in question were "needed" in Canada.

2nd. The Recollets, having been removed from Quebec soon after the arrival of the Jesuits (1632), had kept watching the latter ever since, and they must have contributed their share in criticising the annual publications referred to.

3rd. The Sulpicians confined to the Island of Montreal were ignored by the writers of the *Relations*—even they complained that those writers were unfair to them and other parties in the colony.

4th. Any individual who was not body and soul with the Jesuits, from Gaspé to Lake Huron, found that he belonged to a category of men not desirable in the country—according to the *Relations*.

From that state of things sprang the design of the inhabitants to remonstrate at the Court against such "black books," and also to call the attention of the Pope to their defects.

In 1661 Pierre Boucher went to France as a delegate of the colony. In 1663 the Sulpicians raised a complaint. In 1664 Boucher published his *Histoire Naturelle du Canada*, showing what the country could be if light was thrown upon it. From that moment the

approval of the Jesuit authorities ceased to appear on the usual pamphlets, but the same printer published them, and in the same manner. The King had forbidden the Fathers to issue their *Relations*—happily, the printer, Cramoisy, was not a Jesuit *en soutane*, and he continued the good old work. In 1668, M. de Courcelles, governor-general, interfered against such interpretation of the defenses promulgated by Rome and Paris, so that in 1672 the Pope ordered the discontinuance of all publications from foreign missionaries, "even those of the Jesuit Fathers." The Marquette narrative of the discovery of the Mississippi reached Europe in 1673, and was published in Holland.

It may be said that the circulation of the documents objected to lost its regularity, but was not stopped. *Relations* continued to appear from time to time at various places, and were collected in different parts of Europe.

But, to return to Canada—is it a wonder now that our amateurs of books possessed such a small number of the *Relations* at the beginning of this century? Canada was certainly the last spot on the globe where the authors of those writings wished them to be read.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

Ottawa, 24th April, 1898.

GLEANINGS FROM OLD CATALOGUES

I—WILLIAM GOWANS

For many years William Gowans was a well-known antiquarian book dealer in New York. He was a Scotchman who sought the New World at a tender age, spending a number of years in the then wild West as a flatboatman on the Mississippi. In 1828, then 25 years of age, he drifted to New York from Indiana, and tried his hand at a variety of occupations—gardener, stevedore, stone-cutter, news-vendor and super in a theater—before he finally became a bookseller. He began humbly enough, trudging "with

his basket full of books up and down the cobble-paved highways of New York." He next opened a bookstall at 119 Chatham street, an arrangement that in his absence was closed by means of wooden shutters, an iron bar and a padlock. Finally he attained to the dignity of owning a book store. Mr. W. L. Andrews has thus described the store, in an interesting sketch written a few years ago:

"Mr. Gowans' store at 115 Nassau street extended through to Theater Alley, a dis-

tance of nearly two hundred feet. He occupied the store floor, basement, and sub-cellars, which in time became crowded with books and pamphlets from floor to ceiling. His stock grew and never diminished. Books lay everywhere in seemingly dire confusion, piled upon tables and upon the floor, like Ossa upon Pelion, until they finally toppled over, and the few narrow alleys which had originally been left between the rows became well-nigh impassable. There was no artificial light in the cellar, and the book-hunter must fain grope his way—if permitted—through the bewildering maze by the light of a small tin sperm-oil lamp. The freedom of Mr. Gowans' bookstore was not presented to every passer-by."

In this den of antiquity, Gowans came to know many of the celebrities of the day—Poe, Payne, Drake, Halleck, Pym, Simms, Audubon among them. He embodied his impressions as notes in his catalogues, signing them "Western Memorabilia." He issued twenty-eight catalogues in all; a complete set is now hard to obtain, and sells for about \$10. The subjoined notes are selected from these catalogues:

ALMON, J. *The Remembrancer, or Impartial Repository of Public Events, which transpired during the American Revolution, 1775.* One vol. 1776, four vols. 1777, one vol. 1778, one vol. 8vo, in all 7 vols., \$35. (A complete set of this book is now worth \$150. London, 1775.

This series of volumes is made up of the principal or probably all the official papers issued by both parties throughout the long wars of the North American Revolution, besides many collateral communications both semi-official and private. It would seem indispensable to the historian and biographer of that period. The *Rebellion Record* was got up in imitation of this publication, and will serve a like purpose.

BURNS, ROBERT. *A Bibliography of all the American editions of his works, as well as all the books written on him and them, from 1788 to 1868.* In manuscript, 4to. New York.

This bibliography will set in a much clearer light the extraordinary popularity of

the writings of Robert Burns in North America, than all the eulogies, dissertations, criticisms or panegyrics ever passed on him or them at all the merry gatherings or solemn meetings from the bursting forth of his genius even until now. It may be observed that of the early American editions of his works, not more than two thousand or so at a time were printed, forming an edition, and then the type distributed. This process gives a feeble idea of the demand for his works as compared with the now vast hoards of volumes thrown off annually by not less than ten different publishers throughout the United States. These are all stereotyped, and they are, as occasion demands, printed by the many thousands, and then immediately scattered over the vast surface of the United States and Canada, from Maine to Texas, from New York to California, and from the bleak and dreary shores of Labrador to the cheerful sunny coasts of the Pacific seas. Besides the quantities annually imported from England and Scotland to the States and Canada, both costly and cheap copies. Prices from twenty-five cents per copy to twenty-five dollars. I have heard his songs chanted by the rude Mississippi boatmen while floating down in their ruder sluggish arks, notwithstanding they understood his dialect imperfectly. This was fame indeed, as Sir Walter Scott is reported to have said on either seeing or hearing that a coarse portrait of him, cheaply framed, hung up in the public room of a very humble inn in some remote part of Hungary. With the exception of Shakespeare, Burns is the most popular and best-known author in America. Bunyan will follow mainly in, by and through his immortal *Pilgrim's Progress*, which has been prolific in editions beyond all belief.

BOOK OF MORMON, THE. *An Account written by the Hand of Mormon, upon Plates taken from the PLATES OF NEPHI.* By Joseph Smith, Jr., Author and Proprietor. 12 mo, pp. 588. Palmyra, N. Y. Printed by E. B. Grandin, for the Author. 1830.

A copy of the original edition of the "Book of Mormon" is without doubt the rarest

book published in the nineteenth century which has obtained any kind of reputation. As an evidence of this, I have been in search of a copy for a great many years, and unsuccessful until this copy, here named, came into my possession by accident among a lot of old school books, which, by the bye, in external appearance it strongly resembles. And as further confirmation of its scarcity: On a certain occasion Sir Henry Bulwer, the then British minister at Washington, and the British consul came into my book repository, 178 Fulton street, the former introducing himself as such, and then introduced his companion as the British consul, adding that he had called upon me by recommendation for the purpose of procuring a copy of the original edition of the "Book of Mormon." Continued he: "I do this at the request of Lord Macaulay, the historian, who is very anxious to procure a copy of it, having learned that the reprints, both English and American, had been considerably altered." On hearing his story I immediately expressed my regrets, as well as fears that it would be impossible to exhume a copy of this book; for of all the volumes I have handled, seen and sold, and they are millions, I have never seen what you ask for. Reprints can easily be obtained, but not the original. Her Majesty's representative seemed greatly disappointed at my remarks, and said he had made himself certain, from what he had been told of my collection, that he would have nothing more to do than call upon me and procure a copy of this singular book, and so gratify my friend Macauley with what he was so anxious to procure. I offered to make some effort to procure a copy, and in the event of being successful would not fail to apprise him of the fortunate discovery. He appeared pleased with my promise to aid him in procuring this rare treasure. I immediately commenced the search by advertising and writing to various booksellers throughout the country who were likely to have such a book, and more particularly to

the dealers in the village that gave it birth, and the surrounding towns, but all proved unavailing, so that in all probability the great historian, and still greater essayist, never had the pleasure of seeing it.

ÆNEAS AND DIDO. The Story of, Burlesqued. From the Fourth Book of the *Æneid* of Virgil. *Vive La Bagatelle.* 18mo., pp. 94. (Printed and sold by Robert Wells.) Charleston, S. C. 1774.

This little volume is printed in as handsome a style as was then done in either Philadelphia, New York or Boston, and the paper is much superior to what was then used by publishers in these three villages, the principal places where printing was carried on in the colonies. It proves that printing in the South had at an early date arrived at a state of comparative perfection that none appear to have been aware of.

CHILD, MARIA L. Letters from New York. 3d ed., 1st and 2d series; 2 vols., 12mo.; cloth, \$3. New York. 1847.

In one of these volumes will be found a very interesting biographical sketch of McDonald Clarke, the so-called Mad Poet. "I am not mad, most discerning public, but simply think for myself. This is the head and front of my madness."

HALLECK, FITZ-GREENE. Fanny, a Poem. Original Edition. 8vo., pp. 49. New York. 1819.

Fitz-Greene Halleck was born in Guilford, in the State of Connecticut, in the year 1788, and died at the same place November 19, 1867, aged 79 years. In early life he became known as a poet in connection with a young and beloved contemporary, Dr. Joseph Rodman Drake, long since passed away. They jointly contributed to the *Evening Post*, 1819, a series of satirical poems, chiefly aiming at city characters, under the name of Croaker & Co. These delicate satires became very popular, and were even republished in all the leading journals throughout the country, besides they were reprinted at the time in pamphlet form surrepti-

tiously. Subsequently Mr. Halleck became uneasy about the reappearance of these pieces which had proved quite offensive to some of the sensitive citizens, and as amends did all he could to suppress them, for he himself concluded that they were too severe upon divers worthy neighbors, whom he held in the highest estimation.

About the year 1835, or perhaps 1836, an enthusiastic young quaker, Mr. J. Hopper, a great admirer of Mr. Halleck's poetry, especially his satires (son of the famous abolitionist, Isaac T. Hopper, the man who was a fac-simile of Napoleon), conceived the idea of exhuming, collecting and so draw from their hiding places the much talked of and much coveted fragments, and accompanying them with notes, historical, biographical and anecdotal, and in this new dress present them to the public, whom he was confident was very ready to receive them. Mr. Halleck learned with horror the intentions of this young friend, and immediately repaired to him, and in the most earnest manner implored that he would desist from reviving what he had taken no unusual pains to make forgotten and consign to oblivion. "If these offensive trifles should again reappear they would hurt the feelings of such as I count among my dearest friends." Mr. Hopper was too much the man of feeling to persist in doing what would give pain to others, and so the scheme fell through. Mr. E. B. Corwin, into whose hands the collection fell fifteen years later, had intended to carry out Mr. Hopper's plan, but somehow or other his scheme also fell through. In 1860 the Bradford Club did what neither of the former parties seemed able to accomplish; they published this collection of poems in very handsome style, appending a youthful portrait of Drake and an aged one of Halleck. This volume forms No. 2 of the Club's publications. The author acquiesced in this issue, inasmuch as the reasons which were in force at the time when they first were announced had now become abrogated.

MAFFET, JOHN NEWLAND. Poems by. 12mo., pp. 144; \$5.50; very rare. Louisville, Ky. 1839.

The author was a kind of erratic or wandering star among the Methodist denomination throughout the United States. His approach towards any point caused a stir among that pious class created by the efforts of John Wesley, and his harangues during his stay produced the greatest effervescence among them. Besides this volume of poems, he was the author of several other volumes of prose and poetry.

MURRAY, JAMES. Sermons to Asses, to which is added New Sermons to Asses, Sermons to Doctors in Divinity, Sermons to Ministers of State, and Sermons to Lords Spiritual, or an advice to the Bishops, with a discourse on Ridicule. 8vo., pp. 322; \$5.00; a rare collection. N. D.

Murray, the author of *Sermons to Asses*, was a ferocious republican in sentiment, as well as a hearty teacher of that doctrine to others, even from the pulpit. He took every opportunity to annoy the government by invective and satire. His far-famed sermons are especial specimens of his attacks upon the state dignitaries, both temporal and spiritual. He was an ardent friend of the American revolution, and wrote a history of that transaction which is still looked upon as a performance of considerable merit, and no small authority. His *Sermons to Asses* were printed in Philadelphia during the revolution. They present a curious specimen of the art of printing at that time in the American capital. It is somewhat remarkable that in no Biographical Dictionary that I have consulted is the name of this singular man to be found. As Judge Jeffrey said to the good Richard Baxter when he was before him on trial for alleged treason: "You, Richard, have written as many books as would fill a horse cart, and every one of them as full of treason as an egg is full of meat." According to the English definition of treason, so did Murray. The venom he

displays in his writings leads to the conviction that he was not a good Christian man.

NEW YORK CITY DIRECTORIES. A complete set from its first publication, 1786 to 1870, with the exception of 1787, 1788 and 1790. 86 vols., 12mo. and 8vo.; \$1,000. New York. 1786-1870.

The New York City Directory was commenced being published in 1786. The first issue was a pamphlet of such tiny dimensions that no one of this age would think of calling it a directory. It was in size an 18mo., numbering about 75 pages, and embraced 1,100 names. The reprint has a map of the city representing its extent and condition at that time, but there is no evidence that the original publication had any map. 1789 and 1791 have both the original maps accompanying them. I have never been able to learn through antiquarians or those who have been collecting these directories, whether there was one published in 1789 or not, but I am inclined to believe there was none. 1788 appeared, and the directory was regularly published every year up to the present time, and there were on several occasions rival directories produced in the same year—for example, in 1812 two appeared by different publishers; 1842 and '3 also two appeared; and in 1850 and '51 not less than three were published; 1853 and '4 two were sent forth. Since that date a truce has been proclaimed between these belligerent publishers, and now merged into one solid and peaceful house. As an evidence of the extreme scarcity of a complete set of the New York City Directories since the time I commenced book selling, and that is over thirty years, I have been aiming at gathering together a perfect series of this publication. Notwithstanding all my care and research, I am still deficient of two years; and further, this copy is undoubtedly the most perfect known of. It will be sold for \$700 if disposed of within the present year; if not, the price will be advanced to \$1,000. Every public library in the city ought to be in possession of a set if possible, even at four times

the price named. There can be no better chronological step ladder for presenting in a clear light the gradual growth or decline of a city than a consecutive series of its directories, giving annually the number of houses with the names of the respective householders thereof, public institutions and private enterprises, etc. Here are facts without fiction or coloring; a solid base for correct estimate; in short, a reliable reference book not to be doubted. It must be remembered that statistics are the cornerstone of history; without them history would degenerate into romance and unmeaning fiction. A series of New York Directories form a perfect miniature panorama of the rise and progress of the American metropolis.

SHAKING QUAKERS. *The Testimony of Christ's Second Appearance, containing a general statement of all things pertaining to the Faith and Practice of the Church of God in this Latter Day.* Third edition, corrected and improved. 12mo., pp. 587. Union Village, Ohio. 1823.

The religious sect founded by Ann Lee and afterwards baptized by the vulgar public "The Shaking Quakers," were but a small handful of men and women, now numbering many thousands, to be found principally in the States of New York, Ohio and New Hampshire. This book is known as their Testimony, or Bible. It appears to consist of a strange collections of rhapsodies, religious ejaculations, assertions and opinions, with numerous quotations from divers authorities touching the divine origin of their peculiar notions. Although the prohibitions as well as the practice of the members of the community are non-productive, still Ann was the actual mother of several children. She was born at Manchester, England, 1736. In her youth she was employed as a cook in a hospital. She was, when spiritual light began to dawn upon her mind, afflicted or delighted with extraordinary visions and communications. She married a blacksmith by name Stanley, and for her ardor and devotion was imprisoned. Like the Pilgrims and Joseph

Priestly, she left a country which would not tolerate her teachings. She arrived in New York August, 1774. Here she made her living by washing and ironing. She was imprisoned in Poughkeepsie for declining to side with the Americans, but released by Gov. Clinton. She finally settled at Watervliet, New York, and there died in 1784, aged 48 years.

UNIVERSALIST HYMN BOOK. 18 mo., pp. 360; \$5.00. Wolpoole, New Hampshire. 1808.

So far as known, this is the first collection of Hymns published by order of the denomination of Christians known as Universalists. It is nearly as scarce as the first Hymn Book published in America, the Bay Psalm Book, 1638. That rarity is now worth \$1,200. This copy is in good preservation, covered with wooden boards and sheep skin.

SAVAGE, THE. By Pomengo, a Head man and Warrior of the Muscogulgee nation. 12 mo., pp. 312; \$6.00. Philadelphia. 1813.

This strange book is very original, very wild, and very American. It is a periodical paper, of which the supposed writer is a native American Indian, residing in the city of Philadelphia. "The good people of this republic," it is said, "have long derived amusement from the journals of polished travelers through barbarous nations. Let us for once reverse the picture, and see what entertainment can be drawn from the observations of a savage upon the manners and customs, vices and virtues, of those who boast the advantages of refinement and civilization." Such is the design of the book, similar in some respects to Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, The Turkish Spy, The Chinese Spy, Persian Letters, Letters of a Hindoo Rājee, etc., etc.

LINEN, JAMES. Songs of the Seasons and Other Poems. 12 mo., pp. 167; 75 cents; pub. at \$1.00. New York. 1852.

Tradition hath it that James the Linen was born on the classic banks of the Tweed, a part of the world renowned for literature

and literary men, war and warriors, witches and witchcraft, barefooted friars and fat abbots, old abbeys and decayed castles, salmon fishing, but above all for the great hordes of border gypsies. Thomas the Rhymer, Thomas Boston, James Thomson, Poet of the Seasons, Lord Napier, Lord Buchan, Sir Walter Scott, James Hogg, Mungo Park, William Laidlaw, John Leyden, and the brothers Chambers of journal celebrity, were all natives or residents of this enchanted and celebrated valley. He, James, studied his profession at Edinburgh, afterwards removed to New York, where he experienced divers degrees of fortune, and at last, like many other good patriots, took refuge in the New York Custom House, where he was employed during the administration of President Fillmore, but, alas! the satellites of the succeeding administration discovered that they could manage the intricacies of that mammoth establishment without his aid. At this hint, like rats leaving a falling house, he took flight for the new Eldorado, California, where he, I believe, at present resides. Besides being the author of a volume of poems, he was an occasional contributor to magazines and newspapers; and I have heard that of late he has produced several songs, which have become quite popular among the people of his new home.

In rotundity he is not quite as bulky as a sugar hogshead, still it would require a very large bed to comfortably lodge him and a common sized wife at the same time.

LEGGETT, WILLIAM. Leisure Hours at Sea; being a few Miscellaneous Poems by a Midshipman of the United States Navy. 12 mo., pp. 144; \$5.00. Very rare. New York. 1825.

William Leggett wrote two volumes of poems, the one un procurable, and the other nearly as scarce. Of the one, the mechanical parts of the work are wholly done by his own hands—that is to say, he was at once compositor, printer and binder; which

laborious task he achieved in 1820, or near that date, while residing in the State of Illinois. This volume is without doubt the first production of the muse that appeared in the then new State, and consequently a literary curiosity.

PETER FORCE AS A COLLECTOR

Peter Force had agents to pick up "unconsidered trifles" out of the garrets of New England housewives, says A. R. Spofford in *The Atlantic*, and he read eagerly all the multifarious catalogues which swarmed in upon him, of books on sale in London and on the continent. On one occasion he was a bidder against the United States for a large and valuable collection of bound pamphlets, the property of an early collector, which was brought to the hammer in Philadelphia. The library of congress had sent on a bid—a

limited one—for the coveted volumes; but Mr. Force's order to his agent was peremptory—"Buy me those pamphlets in an unbroken lot." They were bought. His purchases were often made at prices which would now seem fabulously cheap, yet he never boggled at a high price when once he was satisfied that he had an opportunity to procure a rare or unique volume. Thus, he used to tell how he had vainly tried to buy two thin foolscap volumes containing Maj.-Gen. Greene's manuscript letters and dispatches during the Southern revolutionary campaign of 1781-82. The price demanded was \$200. Mr. Force offered \$150, which was refused. He then offered \$50 for the privilege of taking a copy. This was also declined. Seeing that he could not otherwise possess himself of them, he wisely paid \$200 and marched off with the precious volumes under his arm.

SOME PHASES OF COLONIAL HISTORY

PRINTED SOURCES FOR THE STUDENT OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA

One of the phases of American history which has been elucidated least, up to the present time, is the part taken in the foundation and development of our country by colonists and immigrants who did not come from the British islands. It is only within a few years that books on the German element, for instance, have been written in the English language. Theretofore a person seeking for information on this subject was obliged to go to the original sources, which are widely scattered, rare and inaccessible to all but a favorite few. The ordinary historical books contained but a few superficial and brief references to the subject. To be sure, there were some German books. There was Loehr¹, but his account of the older German immigration is meager and quite unsatis-

factory. Kapp's masterly work² treated of but one small part of the subject. Seidensticker's popular books³ are very good of their kind, but make no pretense at exhaustiveness or scientific treatment. In English there was practically nothing except an occasional biography, more often inspired by family or denominational pride than historical insight or literary capacity, such as the "Life of Weiser," by one of his descendants.⁴

Within a decade or less this has changed in some degree. The first section of German-American history to attract the attention of

¹ Franz Loehr. *Geschichte und Zustände der Deutschen in Amerika*. Cincinnati and Leipzig. 1847.

² Friedrich Kapp. *Geschichte der Deutschen im Staate New York bis zum Anfange des 19. Jahrhunderts*. New York. 1st ed. 1867; 2d ed. 1868; 3d ed. 1869.

³ O. Seidensticker. *Bilder aus der deutsch-pennsylvanischen Geschichte*. And several others.

⁴ C. Z. Weiser. *Life of Conrad Weiser*.

workers in the field of American history was their participation in the Revolutionary War, both on the side of the patriots and as "Hessian" auxiliaries in the ranks of the British. Here the labors of Lowell⁶, Rosengarten⁷ and others must be honorably mentioned. Now comes a series of books on the Pennsylvania-Germans. In fact, this subject seems to be on the way of becoming popular—even a school book of sketches of Pennsylvania-German history having lately been published.

The most sumptuous works that have yet appeared in this field are two large octavo volumes, the first in a series entitled "Pennsylvania: The German Influence on Its Settlement and Development." The series is undertaken under the auspices and apparently at the expense of the Pennsylvania-German Society. The general plan of the series seems to be modeled on that of Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History." It is bibliographical quite as much as historical in its nature, and that is the reason why it is particularly noticed in this journal. There is a profusion of well executed illustrations, some of them but remotely allied to the subject, such as a portrait of Sultan Mahomet II, but always interesting. Paper, type, press-work and binding leaves little to be desired. But unfortunately the proof-reading has been hasty, and it seems as if the reader knew no language but English.

The first volume in the series is by Julius Friedrich Sachse, and bears the title "The Fatherland." It is designed to show the

⁶ Edward J. Lowell. *The Hessians and other German Auxiliaries of Great Britain in the Revolutionary War*. New York: Harper Bros. 1884. See also Max v. Eelking. *Die Deutschen Hilfs-truppen in Nord-Amerikanischen Unabhängigkeits-Kriegen* (1863); of which an abridged translation was published by J. G. Rosengarten in 1893. (Albany: Joel Munsell & Sons.)

⁷ J. G. Rosengarten. *The German Soldier in the Wars of the U. S.* Lippincott Co.: Philadelphia. 1st ed., 1886; 2d ed., 1890. Translated into German by Ch. Grosse. Kassel. 1890.

⁸ *The Fatherland. (1450-1700.) Showing the Part it Bore in the Discovery, Exploration and De-*

part borne by Germans in the discovery of the Western Continent, and its early settlement, down to and including the coming of Pastorius and his fellow-pilgrims. To do this it treats cursorily but with ample bibliographical references of Behaim, Regiomontanus, Waldseemüller and the other German scientists who made possible and inspired the enterprises of Columbus and the other early discoverers. Then follows an equally brief account of the German colonization in South America, under the imperial grants to Welser and the Fuggers. A glance at the political, social and religious conditions of the Germans during the seventeenth century follows, describing the conditions which so powerfully stimulated emigration in the succeeding generation. Finally comes the story of the first German immigration to Pennsylvania under the leadership of Pastorius.

To the bibliophile, the most interesting portion of the volume will be the appendix. It contains the fac-similes of title pages of books and pamphlets which influenced German immigration during this period. There are forty-three of these, some of great rarity. It is a polyglot collection, English, German, Dutch, French and Latin being represented. The foot-notes to the last chapter contain valuable information as to where the originals may be found. It appears that most of them are in the libraries of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Pennsylvania-German Society, the Carter-Brown Library of Providence, or that of Judge S. W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia.

The second volume bears the title "The German Exodus to England in 1709,"⁸ and

velopment of the Western Continent, with special reference to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Part I of a narrative and critical history prepared at the request of the Pennsylvania-German Society. By Julius Friedrich Sachse, Life Member Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Member American Philosophical Society; Pennsylvania-German Society, etc., etc., etc. Philadelphia. 1897.

⁸ *The German Exodus to England in 1709. (Masonauswanderung der Pfälzer.)* Prepared at the

tells the story of the Palatines, as far as their transportation to New York. The fate of the Palatine immigrants after their landing on this side of the Atlantic has recently been given to the English reading public by Mr. Cobb. The author of the present volume is Mr. Frank R. Diffenderfer, of Lancaster, Pa. He has had the good fortune of having at his service considerable new material, including a pamphlet entitled "A Brief History of the Poor Palatine Refugees, Lately Arriv'd in England." This comes from the treasure house of Judge Pennypacker, and may possibly be unique. Its title page is given in reduced fac-simile.

There is a third volume, which in general plan and make-up belongs to this series, but was published by the author, Dr. Sachse, himself. It is entitled "The German Pietists of Pennsylvania."

The "Fatherland" was printed in an edition of 150 copies only, all of which, it is understood, have been disposed of.

ERNEST BRUNCKEN.

request of the Pennsylvania-German Society. By Frank Ried Diffenderfer, Member of the Pennsylvania-German Society; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Secretary Lancaster County Historical Society, etc., etc. Lancaster, Pa. 1897.

SAMUEL VAUGHN'S MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL

It has been ascertained that the purchaser of the original manuscript journal of Samuel Vaughn, at the recent Deane sale, was Benjamin Vaughn, a lineal descendant of the writer of the diary. He paid \$220 for the journal, which describes a tour made in this country in 1787 by Samuel Vaughn, a wealthy English merchant and friend of Washington.

Vaughn's journal comprises seventy-six pages, is bound in polished calf (by Pratt), and seven interesting water color views and plans accompany it. Vaughn describes it as "Minutes made from stage to stage on a tour to Fort Pitt, or Pittsburg, in company with Mr. Michael Morgan O'Brien; from thence by

S. V. only through Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania." Only thirty-five days were spent by Vaughn in actual traveling.

The manuscript was acquired by the late Mr. Deane at a sale in London in March, 1862, and formerly belonged to Henry Stevens.

RECENT CATALOGUES OF AMERICANA

Among catalogues recently issued by European dealers, those sent out by the following firms will prove of special interest to buyers of Americana:

Ludwig Rosenthal, 16 Hildegard-Strasse, Munich, Bavaria.

Ch. Chadenat, 17 Quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris, France. Mons. Chadenat has in preparation a catalogue of a splendid collection of books on Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

Pickering & Chatto, 68 Haymarket, St. James', S. W., London, Eng.

E. Dufosse, 27 Rue Guénégaud, Paris, France. Maggs Bros., 159 Church Street, Paddington Green, London, W.

Ulrico Hoepli, 37 Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Milan, Italy.

Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, 39 Great Russell street, London, W. C.

THE BINDER WHO BINDETH NOT

Each morn the maiden binds her hair, each Spring the honeysuckle binds the cottage porch, each Autumn the harvester binds his sheaves, each Winter the iron frost binds lake and stream, and still the bookbinder he bindeth not. Then a secret voice whispereth, "Arise, be a man and slay him."

—Kenneth Grahame, in *Pagan Papers*.

RECENT MAGAZINE REFERENCES

[The figures separated by a colon indicate respectively volume and page number.]

Concerning bibliomania. *Atlantic*, 82:141-4.

Sextodecimos et in fra. (W. L. Andrews.) Book-buyer, 16:405-10.

Worth of rare books. *Public Opinion*, 24:757.

American booksales of 1897. *Literature*, 2:20.

Ashburnham sale. *Athenaeum*, 2:522, 2:556, 1:437. *Literature*, 1:277, 2:85-86. *Publishers' Weekly*, 52:1182.

Deane sale. *Bookman*, 7:2641-5.

Old Books in 1897. *Literature*, 2:20.

HOW THE DOLLAR MARK ORIGINATED

"There is a conflict among the standard writers on the subject as to the derivation of the dollar mark sign, \$," explained a treasury official to a Washington reporter, "and they seem to be getting farther apart all the time instead of approaching each other. The popular theory among the older authorities was that the dollar sign was made out of the letters 'U S,' which were prefixed to the currency of the country after the adoption of the constitution. These letters were written hurriedly, and the theory grew that they eventually ran into one conglomerate letter or sign, and that the \$ was the result. This was the generally accepted explanation until about fifty years ago, when a prominent financial authority advanced the proposition that the dollar mark grew out of the figure 8, denoting a piece of eight reals, the dollar being originally called

a piece of eight. But there is no certainty about it, and as the dollar is clearly an American coin designation it seems strange that there never has been an official or authorized statement as to the origin or derivation of the mark."

ANYTHING IN PRINT HAS VALUE

"An old pamphlet, an old satire, may hold the key to some historical problem, or throw light on the past of manners and customs."

--Andrew Lang, *The Library*, p. 98.

BOOKS FOR BOOKMEN

A SECOND LIST.

Lang, Andrew. *The Library*.
 Burton, John Hill. *The Book-Hunter*.
Book-Lovers' Almanac; published annually, 1893-97.
 Grahame, Kenneth. *Pagan Papers*.
 Scott, Walter. *The Antiquary*.
 Growoll, A. *Book-trade Bibliography of the United States in the XIXth Century*.

QUERIES, NOTES AND COMMENT

[Readers of American Book-Lore are invited to send answers or comment.]

1. I enclose a portion of an old ballad of the war of 1812, which perhaps some of your readers will recall—and perhaps supply the deficient stanzas—perhaps correct those which my wife gives from memory. The fight between the British frigate "Guerriero," Capt. Dacre, and the "Constitution," Capt. Hull, took place off Newfoundland, Aug. 13, 1812, and was the result of a challenge from the British ship for any American ship of its class to come out and meet him. Capt. Hull promptly accepted the challenge and riddled and sunk the bold Briton after about an hour's engagement at pistol range, winding up the affair by taking the survivors, as prisoners, to Boston—one of the early and conspicuous examples of the superiority of American gunnery.

G. E. H.

THE "CONSTITUTION" AND THE "GUERRIERO" A BALLAD OF 1812.

Said bold Dacre to his crew,
 "Boys, let's see what we can do!
 Come! Clear the ship for action,
 And be handy, O
 To the weather guage, boys, get her."
 And to make his men fight better
 Gave them to drink gunpowder
 Mixed with brandy, O.
 The first broadside we poured,
 Brought his main-mast by the board
 Which made the royal frigate
 Look abandoned, O;
 The second told so well,
 That a score at mizzen fell,
 Which doused the royal ensign
 So handy, O.
 Shouted Dacre: "Boys! once more."
 With a crash, a shriek and roar
 Then she sank beneath the waves,
 So neat and handy, O.
 "By George," said he, "we're done,"
 And they fired a lee gun,
 While the Yankees struck up
 Yankee Doodle Dandy, O.

2. Some time ago I found what I think may be a great rarity. It is a manuscript colored map, mounted on canvas (18x20½ inches), bearing the following inscription at the upper left-hand corner:

This map of Kentucke Drawn from actual observations is inscribed with the most perfect respect to the Honorable The Congress of the United States of America and to His Excellency George Washington, Late Commander in Chief of their Army

By their humble servant
JOHN FILSON.

Scale of ten miles to an inch.

There is at the top, besides the dedication given, two cartouches in blank, where, I suppose, was to be written the title of the map. It has been preserved in pretty good condition.

Is this possibly the famous original sketch of the map that was to appear in the first edition of Filson's book, entitled "The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke, etc., Wilmington, 1784." I have seen it mentioned by some parties that one impression of the map was printed, and by others that the map was never issued with the first edition.

Grand details are given around the Ohio, Kentucke, Green, Red and Cumberland Rivers. A number of forts and houses are designated.

I would be glad to get some information about this map from those who are more intimately acquainted than I am with the history of this particular part of your country.

P. GAGNON,

Archives Office, 2 Cook Street, Quebec, Canada.

3. In the article on "The Passing of the Bibelot" the statement is made that the author of "The Purple Cow" has drifted back to the obscurity of San Francisco. This would lead the reader to infer that Mr. Burgess's work was done in New York, while the contrary is the fact. He actually left San Francisco for New York after having enjoyed a notoriety which certainly extended

beyond "the obscurity of San Francisco." I learn from a mutual friend who saw Mr. Burgess in New York, that he will shortly go to Europe, with headquarters in London. I am not blind to Mr. Burgess's shortcomings, but he certainly has considerable genius, and a large number of people appreciate him.

WILLIAM E. LOY.

San Francisco, May 24, 1898.

4. Permit me to add a term to your "Lexicon of the Book-Lover":

Bibliognat—One who "punctures" books for quotations for the purpose of misinterpretation.

MATT J. SIMPELAAR.

July 25, 1898.

5. (a) When was Poster-Lore discontinued?

(b) Are not Eugene Field's Confession and his Auto-Analysis published by Morrison, of Chicago, the same?

(c) Is not J. Rogers Rees' Diversions of a Bookworm identical with his Pleasures of a Bookworm?

J. A. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEAFLET REPRINTS IN DAINTY FORM

A complete set of the publications issued by the Brothers of the Book, Gouverneur, N. Y., includes the following reprints:

Kipling, Rudyard. The Vampire. St. Valentine's Day, 1898. Reprinted from The London Daily Mail.

LeGallienne, Richard. Confessio Amantis. Three hundred copies printed at Easter-tide, MDCCXCIV. Reprinted from Volumes in Folio, London, 1889.

Pater, Walter. The Conclusion. Two hundred and seventy copies printed, May, MDCCXCIV. Reprinted from the first edition of Studies in the History of the Renaissance, London, 1873.

The leaflets are models of artistic typography—the gems find a worthy setting. This little leaflet reprint of Kipling's *The Vampire* was the first of the now numerous reprints of that remarkable poem.

AMERICAN BOOK-LORE

QUARTERLY

VOL. 1

MILWAUKEE, WIS., JANUARY, 1899

No. 3

The subscription price of American Book-Lore is \$1.00 per annum, in advance. Single copies, 25 cents.
Address all communications: Henry R. Legler, 428 Bradford Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Entered at the Post Office, Milwaukee, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

THE GUTENBERG BIBLE AT AUCTION

PRICES THAT HAVE BEEN PAID FOR THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED FROM
MOVABLE TYPE

The Perry copy of the Gutenberg Bible reappeared early in November in a London auction room for the fourth or fifth time, and was sold for £2,590. It was not a perfect copy, a number of margins having been repaired and a few minor defects skilfully mended. The late owner, the Rev. Wm. Makellar, had paid £4,000 for the Bible. Its previous record in the auction room is as follows: Perry sale, 1822, £168; Duke of Sussex sale, 1841, £190; Sir John Hayford Thorold sale, 1884, £3,900.

There is a bare chance that some day a copy of the famous Gutenberg or Mazarine Bible may again reach an American auction room, an event that has happened but twice. And what a red-letter day that will be in the annals of bookdom! Dollars will count as pennies do ordinarily, for the last price paid for a perfect copy (the Makellar copy was far from perfect) was \$20,000. It was purchased at the Ashburnham sale by Bernard Quaritch, who early this year issued a catalogue of rare Bibles and liturgies, wherein he lists this identical book at £5,000. Counting interest at 6 per cent., the possession of this Bible is costing its owner nearly a hundred dollars a month, on the basis of its purchase price.

Eight copies on vellum and twenty-two on paper are known of this first book printed

from movable types; and some of these copies are mere fragments. Of these thirty copies, but eight are in private libraries. Three of the four copies owned in America are in private libraries—the collections of John Pierpont Morgan, of New York; J. W. Ellsworth, of New York, formerly of Chicago; and Theodore Irwin, of Oswego, N. Y. The fourth copy is in the Lenox collection. Mr. Morgan's is printed on vellum, the others are on paper. Mr. Ellsworth's copy, which is believed to be the tallest copy in existence, formerly constituted a part of the remarkable collection formed by Brayton Ives. It required a bid of \$14,800 to secure it at the Ives sale, in 1891, and that was \$200 less than it cost its former owner.

At the famous Perkins sale in London, in 1871, two copies of the Mazarine Bible came to the block. The Perkins books brought the largest average price ever yielded at auction in Europe, as the Ives books did in America (Perkins average £30, Ives average \$107.75). Andrew Lang attended the Perkins sale, and in "The Library" he has given an account of the struggle for the possession of the Gutenberg or Mazarine Bibles. This is his account:

"Those (books) of the first German press are so rare that practically they never reach the hands of the ordinary collector. Among

them are the famous Psalters printed by Fust and Schoffer, the earliest of which is dated 1457; and the Bible known as the Mazarine Bible. Two copies of this last were in the Perkins sale. I well remember the excitement on that occasion. The first copy put up was the best, being printed upon vellum. The bidding commenced at £1,000 and very speedily rose to £2,200, at which point there was a long pause; it then rose in

£1,960, and now, amid breathless excitement, bid £10 more. This he had to do twice before the book was knocked down to him at £2,690."

Copies of the Gutenberg Bible have brought the following prices at auction:

LONDON.

Perry library, sold in London, 1822.....	£168
Sir Mark Masterman Syke's library, sold in London, 1824.....	£199 10s
G. and W. Nicol sale, London, 1825.....	£504
Geo. Hibbert library, sold in London, 1829, paper copy	£215
Duke of Sussex library, sold in London in 1841	£190
Wilke library, sold in London, 1847, paper copy (Lenox copy).....	£500
Bishop of Cashel library, sold in London in 1858, paper copy.....	£596
Henry Perkins library, sold in London, 1873, vellum copy, two leaves in fac simile	£3,400
Do, paper copy, same sale.....	£2,690
Frederick Ouvry library, sold in London, 1881, Old Testament only.....	£760
Sir John Thorold library, sold in London in 1884, paper copy.....	£3,900
Earl of Crawford library, sold in London, 1887, paper copy in original boards.....	£2,650
Lord Hopetoun library, sold in London, 1889, paper copy, the first three leaves in second volume damaged and wormed...	£2,009
Earl of Ashburnham library, sold in London, 1897, vellum copy.....	£4,000
Rev. Wm. Makellar library, sold in London, 1898.....	£2,590

PARIS.

Gaignat sale, 1769, vellum copy.....	2,100 francs
McCarthy-Reagh, 1875, same copy (Grenville copy).....	6,260 francs

NEW YORK.

Brinley library sale, 1881, paper copy.....	\$8,000
Brayton Ives library sale, 1891, paper copy	14,800

The Gutenberg or Mazarine Bible has been written about to the extent of many columns of type. It is known as the Gutenberg Bible because now generally regarded as the sole work of the inventor of printing, and is sometimes called the Mazarine Bible because a copy was first discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. Although undated, the Bible is ascribed to the date 1456 or before. In his General Catalogue of Books, Bernard Quaritch thus describes the Bible:

"Two sorts of copies of the Mazarine Bible are met with. The first is the issue by

Fragment of Gutenberg Bible.

hundreds with very little delay to £3,400, at which it was knocked down to a bookseller. The second copy was on paper, and there were those present who said it was better than the other, which had a suspicion attaching to it of having been 'restored' with a facsimile leaf. The first bid was again £1,000, which the buyer of the previous copy made guineas, and the bidding speedily went up to £2,660, at which price the first bidder paused. A third bidder had stepped in at

Guttenberg himself, probably in 1455, of which no copy on vellum is known, and the second is the issue made by Fust in or about 1456, when he had legally robbed the inventor of his whole stock of types and copies. It is to this second issue that all the vellum copies (and also *most* of the paper copies) belong. The variation between the two issues is easily distinguished; in the second, or what we may call the vellum sort, the first five leaves, as well as one at the beginning of *Maccabees*, were reprinted, so as to occupy, by means of newly cut types of abbreviations, only **FOURTY LINES** per column instead of **FOURTY-TWO**, as in the original book. It is to be presumed that these leaves were spoiled in the transfer of the stock to Fust; the reason why he did not reprint them in exact conformity can not be ascertained. It might have been a vain desire to display fresh additions to the old type, which had been cast by Schoeffer for him after the severance from Guttenberg;—it might have been to make the Bible seem a different edition. Whatever was the cause, the fact remains, and we are enabled therefore to claim a superiority and priority for the unmixed issue on paper over all the copies on vellum."

The following list of printed references to the Guttenberg Bible will be found to include the main facts concerning this most venerable of books that bibliographers have been able to unearth:

Graesse: *Trésor de Livres Rares et Précieux*, Dresden; vol. 1. 1858, p. 389; do., p. 390.
 Brunet: *Manuel du Libraire*, 5th ed., vol. 1. Part 1 (1860), col. 876.
 Stevens, H.: *The Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition MDCCCLXXVIII*. London. MDCCCLXXVIII, p. 23, p. 25.
 Dibdin: *Biblio. Spencer*, 1, p. 6.
 Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, London, 1842, vol. 1, p. 74.
 Serapeum: Leipzig, 1870; Aug. 15 and Aug. 31, p. 230, 241.
 Wyman and Bigmore: *Bibliography of Printing*, 1880; vol. 1.
 Quaritch, B.: *General Catalogue of Books*, London, 1874, p. 1378. Also Catalogue No. 51 (1880).
 DeVinne, T. L.: *The Invention of Printing*. New York, 1878; p. 410.

Humphreys, Noel: *A History of the Art of Printing*, London, 1868; p. 77.
 Publisher's Weekly: Aug. 14, 1897.
 Saunders: *Story of Famous Books*.
 Stevens, Henry: *Recollections of James Lenox*. London, 1887; p. 26.
 Davis, Wm.: *A Journey Round the Library of a Bibliomaniac*, London, 1821; p. 3.
 Bookman: 2:155.
 Bookworm: 2:32, 2:139, 3:228, 5:272.
 Catalogue of Perkins sale. London, 1871.
 Catalogue of Ives sale. New York, 1891; p. 29.
 Fitzgerald, Percy. *The Book-Fancier*.
 Catalogue of Brinley sale, Part III; p. 152.
 Lang, Andrew: "The Library." London.
 Heinekin: "Idée," p. 260.
 DeBure: *Bibliographie No. 25*, p. 38.

The original Mazarine copy found by DeBure is now in the Royal Library of Paris. The copy acquired by Mr. Huth is the one purchased by Perkins at the Sykes sale for £199. Mr. Huth, it is said, paid Quaritch £3,000 for it.

HENRI EDUARD.

A LOGICAL EXPLANATION

Horace Smith has said that "were there no readers there certainly would be no writers; clearly, therefore, the existence of writers depends upon the existence of readers; and, of course, since the cause must be antecedent to the effect, readers existed before writers. Yet, on the other hand, if there were no writers there could be no readers; so it would appear that writers must be antecedent to readers."

HOW ANCILLON'S LIBRARY WAS DISPERSED

There is a curious and amusing article in Bayle [English edition, vol. 1. 672, etc.] about the elder Ancillon, who frankly confessed that he "was troubled with the Bibliomania, or disease of buying books." Mr. D'Israeli says "that he always purchased *first editions*, and never waited for second ones,"—but the English Bayle states that "he chose the best editions." The manner in which Ancillon's library was pillaged by the Ecclesiastics of Metz (where it was considered as the most valuable curiosity in the town) is thus told by Bayle: "Ancillon was obliged to leave

Metz: a company of Ecclesiastics, of all orders, came from every part, to lay hands on this fine and copious library, which had been collected with the utmost care during forty years. They took away a great number of the books together, and gave a little money, as they went out, to a young girl, of twelve or thirteen years of age, who looked after them, that they might have it to say they had *paid for them*. Thus Ancillon saw that valuable collection dispersed, in which, as he was wont to say, his chief pleasure and even his heart was placed!"

AN IDEAL STUDY

"Nothing has a greater tendency to grow than the library of a book-lover," observes J. Rogers Rees in his "Diversions." "When Theodore Parker went to Boston, he fitted up the fourth story of his house for a study, by

lining the walls with shelves of the plainest kind, without mouldings or ornaments, so as to have every inch of space for books. But the growth commenced. Soon the shelves crept over the door, the windows and the chimney-pieces, thence into little adjoining rooms, and finally stepped boldly down the stairs, one flight at a time, for three flights, colonizing every room by the way, including the large parlor in the second story, and finally paused only at the dining room close to the front door. The bathing room, the closets, the attic apartments were inundated with books. Unbound magazines and pamphlets lay in chests of drawers above stairs; miscellaneous matter was sorted in properly labeled boxes; cupboards and recesses were stuffed full. In the center of the study floor rose two or three edifices of shelves to receive the surplus which could find no other bestowment."

RARE BOOKS FOR A SONG

A CHAPTER OF STORIES FROM THE EXPERIENCES OF BOOK COLLECTORS

"Bargains, real bargains," observes Andrew Lang in his letter of advice to a young American book-hunter, "are so rare that you may hunt for a lifetime and never meet one."

Yet most book-hunters like to tell of a trouvaille or two within the ken of their own experiences.

Mr. William Carew Hazlitt, according to his *Confessions of a Collector*, could seldom cross the doorstep of a bookshop without stumbling on a bargain. The following is merely a sample instance:

"But the most signal acquisition on my part was the series of the Somers Tracts in thirty folio volumes, which had belonged to the famous chancellor, and had passed through several hands, but were still in the original calf binding. This set of books and tracts comprised some of the rarest Americana, especially the *Laws of New York*, printed there in 1693-4, and probably one of

the earliest specimens of local typography. I forget what I left with the auctioneers; but the price at which the hammer fell was £61. A single item was worth double that sum, and there were hundreds and hundreds. What a lottery!"

The late Henry Stevens had the true Vermonter's instinct for scenting a bargain. In his *Recollections of Mr. James Lenox*, he narrates how he acquired for a few schillings a fine copy of the Bay Psalm Book—a rarity that has since been sold for more than a thousand dollars:

"Only an experienced collector can judge of my surprise and inward satisfaction, when, on the 12th January, 1855, at Sotheby's, at one of the sales of Pickering's stock, after untying parcel after parcel to see what I might chance to see, and keeping ahead of the auctioneer, Mr. Wilkinson, on resolving

to prospect in one parcel more before he overtook me, my eye rested for a moment only on the long-lost Benjamin, clean and unspotted. I instantly closed the parcel (which was described in the catalogue as lot '531, Psalms other Editions, 1630 to 1675, black letter, a parcel'), and tightened the string, just as Alfred came to lay it on the table. A cold-blooded coolness seized me, and advancing towards the table behind Mr. Lilly, I quietly bid in a perfectly neutral tone 'sixpence,' and so the bids went on increasing by sixpences until half-a-crown was reached, and Mr. Lilly had loosened the string. Taking up this very volume, he turned to me and remarked that 'This looks a rare edition, Mr. Stevens; don't you think so? I do not remember having seen it before,' and raised the bid to five shillings. I replied that I had little doubt of its rarity, though comparatively a late edition of the Psalms, and at the same time gave Mr. Wilkinson a six-penny nod. Thenceforward a 'spirited competition' arose between Mr. Lilly and myself, until finally the lot was knocked down to 'Stevens' for nineteen shillings! I then called out with perhaps more energy than discretion, 'Delivered.' On pocketing this volume, leaving the other seven to take the usual course, Mr. Lilly and others inquired with some curiosity, 'What rarity have you got now?' 'Oh, nothing,' said I, 'but the first English book printed in America.' There was a pause in the sale, while all had a good look at the little stranger."

The auction value of the four Shakespeare folios is about \$1,200. Percy Fitzgerald, in *The Book-Fancier*, unblushingly tells how he secured the four precious folios for £30. By way of introduction he gives the high prices brought by similar sets at English sales, and adds that he determined to show that a man need not necessarily bankrupt himself to acquire the precious volumes, if he only knows how to wait:

"In this spirit I determined to watch and wait patiently, and secure not only a folio, but the four, and in less than two years success crowned me. I began with a second folio, and found an honest, respectable copy, lacking, of course, portrait, title and last two leaves, which could be 'supplied in facsimile.' For him I paid £2, 10s. Next came a damaged fourth folio, secured for 'a song,' but which, exchanged, brought a perfect one at a cost of £7. Next followed a first folio for £12, wanting a play at the end and the title, but having all the 'prefatory matter.' Lastly came the third, for £8. The total was under £30. These will soon be put in order. I picked up also some fine Russia bindings, discarded by the late Mr. Bedford for some folios he was treating, and had them reclothed. Now here was a modest outlay, unattended by prickings of conscience, and the quartette, as they stand, are worth a goodly sum."

Eugene Field has included the following story in his *Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac* concerning a lucky find in a book-dealer's stall made by John A. Rice, of Chicago, whose library realized \$42,000 in 1870:

"The spirit of the collector cropped out early in Rice. I remember to have heard him tell how one time, when he was a young man, he was shuffling over a lot of tracts in a bin in front of a Boston bookstall. His eyes suddenly fell upon a little pamphlet entitled 'The Cow-Chace.' He picked it up and read it. It was a poem founded upon the defeat of Generals Wayne, Irving and Proctor. The last stanza ran in this wise:

And now I've closed my epic strain,
I tremble as I show it,
Lest this same warrior-drover, Wayne,
Should ever catch the poet.

"Rice noticed that the pamphlet bore the imprint of James Rivington, New York, 1870. It occurred to him that some time this modest tract of eighteen pages might be valuable; at any rate, he paid the fifteen cents demanded for it, and at the same time he

purchased for ten cents another pamphlet entitled 'The American Tories, a Satire.'

"Twenty years later, having learned the value of these exceedingly rare tracts, Mr. Rice sent them to London and had them bound in Francis Bedford's best style—'crimson crushed levant morocco, finished to a Grolier pattern.' Bedford's charges amounted to seventy-five dollars, which with the original cost of the pamphlets represented an expenditure of seventy-five dollars and twenty-five cents upon Mr. Rice's part. At the sale of the Rice library in 1870, however, this curious, rare and beautiful little book brought the extraordinary sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars!"

Here is a tale told by George H. Ellwanger in *The Story of My House*:

"I know of no more fascinating volume of its class, however, than De Resbecq's *Voyages Littéraires sur les Quais de Paris*; Paris, A. Durand, 1857. The contents are in the form of letters from an indefatigable hunter of the bookstalls along the Seine to a fellow-bibliophile in the provinces. Daily, through summer's sun and winter's cold, he continues the chase, scenting the spoils of the stalls like a harrier beating the ground for game, chatting with the book-dealers, and philosophizing as he scans the volumes. Among the many prizes which persistent foragings secured was a copy of that rarest of the Elzevirs, the *Pastissier François*. The volume had been denuded of its covers, but had the engraved title page, the celebrated *scène de cuisine*, with the range, the tables, the cooks, and the fowls entirely intact. The box in which this jewel reposed, its interior in perfect preservation, contained no price-mark.

"How much?" said I to the merchant.

"Well, for you, six sous; is it too dear?"

A copy of the *Pastissier François*, bound by Frantz, was purchased not long since by a French amateur for 4,100 francs. In 1883 a copy sold for 3,100 francs, at the sale of

M. Delestre-Corman, Paris. This *broché* copy, uncut (extremely rare in this condition), cost its owner 10,000 francs; it has suffered a justifiable reduction. Despite the entire absence of interest it presents, this volume being the least known of the Elzevir collection, it has often obtained enormous prices, but they are not sustained; it has been recognized that its rarity has been exaggerated."

And still another story may be cited to prove that even in these days of book-hunting there are opportunities for those who are keen. The authority is William Harris Arnold and the story finds a place in his *First Report of a Book Collector*:

"In December, 1890, a sale was held at the auction rooms of Thomas Birch's Sons, Philadelphia, of many of the personal effects of Washington and his family. One of the items was the Bible of Martha Washington, which, though mentioned in the announcement of the sale, was inadvertently omitted from the items in the catalogue. Because of this omission the book had not attracted much attention, and it was thought best to make a reserve price of \$750, so that the neglect could not result in a sale at an insignificant sum. That is, it would not be sold unless some one should bid more than \$750. Mr. Bowden offered \$760, and there were no other bids. The other dealers present laughed at what they regarded as an absurdly high price. Full accounts of the sale were published in the press, and letters of inquiry poured in on the firm of which Mr. Bowden was a member; and when one of the most merry of those who had been present offered \$1,800 for the volume, it was Mr. Bowden's turn to laugh. The firm soon issued a catalogue in which the Bible was fully described, with particular mention of the autographs of its former owner, of which there are three in the book. The price fixed upon was \$5,000, and for this sum the Bible was bought by Mr. C. F. Gunther, the well-known collector of Chicago."

CANADIAN EXILE'S SONG

From Canada afar
And banished from his home
Weeping thro' stranger lands
Did a lone exile roam

Pensive and sad one day,
Down sitting by the sea,
Unto the hurrying tide
Beside him thus spake he:

Oh! if you see my land,
Unhappy in its lot,
Go, tell my friends, from me
That I forget them not.

Oh! days so full of joy
You are clouded o'er;
Alas for my own land
That I shall see no more!

Nay, even when I die,
Oh, my dear Canada,
To you my faithful eye
Shall its last homage pay.

Then Ca ne de a far and be nashed
from his home
We pay thro' stranger land
did a lone exile roam
Hap'ly day's land did a lone exile roam.

Un Canadien errant,
Banni de ses foyers :|||
Parcourait en pleurant
Des pays étrangers.

Un jour, triste et pensif,
Assis au bord des flots,
Au courant fugitif
Il adressait ces mots:

Si tu vois mon pays,
Mon pays malheureux,
Va dire à mes amis
Que je me souviens d'eux.

O jours si pleins d'appas
Vous êtes disparus
Et ma patrie, hélas!
Je ne la verrai plus.

Non! mais en expirant,
O mon cher Canada,
Mon regard languissant
Vers toi se portera.

The number of French-Canadians residing in the United States may be put at one million souls, if not more. There is probably not an adult among them unaware of the existence of a certain song called *Le Canadien Errant*. The wonderful popularity of the few lines merits a notice in AMERICAN BOOK-LORE. Here are the facts:

Antoine Gérin-Lajoie had the singular good fortune of acquiring great celebrity in the Province of Quebec before leaving college. A tragedy and a song made him famous during the year 1842, and although he afterwards produced three or four works of much greater merit, his name is principally known as the author of *Le Canadien Errant*.

It is merely an expression of home-sickness placed in the mouth of Canadians exiled to Australia after the insurrection of 1837-38. The tune adopted was already familiar to the whole population. In a short time the words were familiarly known to every individual. The years rolled on, and another class of "exiles" formed itself amongst those emigrating to the United States, and the song followed them there. Sing that poetry in any place you wish on the face of this continent, and if a French-Canadian happens to stand within hearing distance (which is likely to be the case), he will come to you.

The fascinating power of these common enough verses is illustrated by a long series of anecdotes that have become popular in their turn, the song thus becoming for two millions and a half of French-Canadians now living an outburst expressive of their longing for home.

The best translation of it was made, in 1864, by George T. Lanigan, a clever writer and a good scholar.

The French-Canadians possess such a large stock of songs—partly of their own creation and partly borrowed from France—that it is hardly possible for any group or nation of the same number to show such a long list belonging to that class of literary productions. Of all of them, *Le Canadien Errant* is without a rival in its claim to popularity.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

TITLES OF BOOKS

Catalogued by title, these books would come under the following heads:

Agricultural—

Ruskin, J. "On the Art of Constructing Sheepfolds."

Edgeworth. "On Irish Bulls."

Sporting—

Elliot. "The Mill on the Floss."

"The Game in Wall Street and How to Play it Successfully."

It would seem that in Cromwell's time writers of books were apt in incubating freak titles that would compare favorably with such titular monstrosities of the nineteenth century as "The Monkey That Would Not Kill," etc., etc., etc., indefinitely. Here are some of them:

"A most Delectable, Sweet-Perfumed Nose-Gay, for God's Saints to Smell At."

"A pair of Bellows, to blow off the dust cast upon John Fry."

"The Snuffers of Divine Love."

"Hooks and Eyes for Believers' Breeches."

"High-heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness."

"A Sigh of Sorrow for the Sinners of Zion, breathed out of a Hole in the Wall of an Earthen Vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish."

"The Spiritual Mustard Pot to Make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion."

"A Shot Aimed at the Devil's Hind-Quarters, through the tube of the Cannon of the Covenant."

Apparently red is the favorite color in fiction. Some recent titles include:

"The Red Badge of Courage," Crane.

"The Reds of the Midi," Gras.

"Meg of the Scarlet Foot," Jirebuck.

"Under the Red Robe," Crockett.

"Under the Red Lamp," Doyle.

The taste for the red in romance is not wholly recent, however, as shown by the following titles of older books:

"Red and White," Holt.

"Red Cloud," Butler.

"Red Court Farm," Wood.

"Red Eric and Lord Delaval."

"The Red Hall," Wilson.

"The Red Hand of Ulster," Sadlier.

"Red-Letter Days in Applethorpe," Dodge.

"The Red Mantle," Zeller.

"The Red Rose Villa," Aguilar.

"The Red Rover," Cooper.

"Red Shoes," Andersen.

"The Red Silk Handkerchief," Bunner.

"Red Riding Hood," Notley.

"The Red Sky of the Morning," Hall.

"A Red Wall-Flower," Warner.

"Redgauntlet," Scott.

"Redmont Count O'Hanlon," Carleton.

"The Redskins," Cooper.

FILSON'S HISTORY OF KENTUCKY AND ITS MAP

The first history written in English of any portion of the United States lying west of the Allegheny mountains was the *History of Kentucky*, by John Filson, a book which, in the original edition, and especially if accompanied by the map which he prepared for it, is a prize which may well be coveted by any collector of Americana.

Filson, it seems, had been a school teacher in Pennsylvania, before he followed the tide of emigration to the then unknown West. He had treasury land warrants which he had probably purchased at a low price from retired soldiers of the Revolutionary War, who did not wish to take up themselves the land to which they were entitled. On these warrants it is known that he took up more than 12,000 acres in December, 1783. Per-

haps, owning all this land, it occurred to him that a book which would tell the people to the eastward of this newly-discovered region would promote emigration and enable him to sell his lands at an advance. He declares, however, in his preface that he has not written his *History* from lucrative motives, but "solely to inform the world of the happy climate and plentiful soil of this favored region."

He must have begun to write his *History* almost immediately, as it was published the next year. There being no printing presses west of the mountains in those days, he was obliged to return to the eastward. The book, which is an octavo of 118 pages, including the title page, was printed in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1784, by James Adams. As

it includes in the Appendix an account of a council with the Piankashaw Indians which took place on April 15, 1784, it is not probable that the book was published until the late summer, or more likely the autumn of that year. It is known that he set out to return again to Kentucky on April 25th, 1785.

The title page states that the book is "illustrated by a new and accurate map of Kentucke and the Country adjoining." No copy of the book in the original binding and containing the map seems to be known. The book was printed in Wilmington; but the map was "Engrav'd by Henry D. Purcell, & Printed by T. Rook for the Author," in Philadelphia, the same year, 1784. It is known that on his way west, in May, 1785, he sold "two books and two maps" for fifteen shillings, and it is very doubtful if the map was inserted in any copies of the book, unless, perhaps, by the purchaser.

The map is a very creditable performance indeed for those days. The author was evidently proud of it, as he dedicates it to "The Honorable the Congress of the United States of America; and to His Excell^{cy} George Washington." He has also added, in another cartouche: "While this Work shall live, let this Inscription remain a Monument of the Gratitude of the Author, to Col.¹ Dan.¹ Boon, Levi Todd, & Ja.¹ Harrod, Capt.¹ Christ.¹ Greenhoop In.^c Cowan & W.^m Kennedy Esq.^m of Kentucke: for the distinguish'd Assistance, with which they have honor'd him, in its Composition: & a testimony, that it has received the Approbation of those, whom he justly Esteems, the best qualified to judge of its Merit."

The book itself, without the map, is rare, and has sold in the Rice sale in 1870, uncut, and with several rare autographs inserted, for \$130; in the Brinley sale in 1881, a cut copy, for \$120; in the Barlow sale in 1890, boards uncut, for \$120, and in the Baker sale in 1891, cut copy, for \$135. Prices considerably higher than any of these have been paid at private sale, and if a copy were to turn up

in the auction room now, it might be expected to sell at from \$150 to \$200, according to its condition.

No copy of the map has, so far as we know, ever been offered for sale at auction. It is very rare. Only a single copy was known to Sabin when he published Vol. VI of his *Bibliotheca Americana* in 1873, and Col. R. T. Durrett, when he published his *Life and Writings of John Filson* in 1884 knew of only one other copy. We are able to trace five copies, one each belonging to the Philadelphia Library Company and to Harvard College, two in private libraries in New York City, and a fifth in the library of Col. Durrett in Louisville. The latter gentleman some years ago presented a copy of the book and map to the Public Library of Louisville, but they have since been stolen. Two copies were seen in the Public Archives of Spain some years ago, and perhaps are there still. From his note in the September number of AMERICAN BOOK-LORE, it seems probable that Mr. P. Gagnon of Quebec owns the original manuscript of the map.

Filson's *History* was translated into French and published, with some omissions and additions, in Paris in 1785, the map being re-engraved and with legends in French. In 1793 Stockdale of London brought out an edition with additions which he states "have just been received from one of the most accurate writers in America." This edition has still a new map, another copy of the original. Gilbert Imlay reprinted Filson's *History* with the second edition of his *Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America*, published in London in 1793, and Samuel Campbell, the New York printer, made Filson's work the second volume of his two-volume edition of Imlay, printed the same year. And there was a third London edition in 1797. Each of these contains a map, copied from Filson's.

The first part of Filson's book had been reprinted in London in 1786, with the title, *The Discovery, Purchase and Settlement o' Kentucky*, and with the authorship attrib-

uted to Alexander Fitzroy. This reprint is probably even rarer than the original edition. The title page calls for a map, but none is present in either of the copies known to us—one belonging to Col. Durrett and the other, the Brinley-Alexander copy, in the Carter-Brown collection in Providence.

LUTHER S. LIVINGSTON.

A FEAST OF BOOKS AND POTATOES

When Agassiz was a young man he visited the great German naturalist, Prof. Lorenz Oken. *Success* tells this story about the visit:

The professor received his guest with warm enthusiasm, but apparent embarrassment. He showed his visitor the laboratory, and the students at work, also his cabinet, and lastly his splendid library of books pertaining to zoological science, a collection worth some \$7,000, and well deserving the glow of pride which the owner manifested as he expatiated on its excellence.

The dinner hour came, and then the embarrassment of the great German reached its maximum point.

"Monsieur Agassiz," he said, with perturbation, "to gather and keep up this library exacts the utmost husbandry of my pecuniary means. To accomplish this I allow myself no luxury whatever. Hence my table is restricted to the plainest fare. Thrice a week our table boasts of meat, the other days we have only potatoes and salt. I very much regret that your visit has occurred upon a potato day."

And so the splendid Switzer and the great German with his students dined together on potatoes and salt. And what must those students have enjoyed in the conversation of those remarkable men.

A \$30,000 CATALOGUE OF AMERICANA

Mr. E. E. Ayer, of Chicago, has planned to issue a catalogue of his splendid collection of Americana, for private distribution. The descriptive notes will be written by historians and bookmen eminent in their specialties, the whole forming a bibliographical compilation of unsurpassed value. It is understood that Mr. Ayer intends to expend about \$30,000 in the preparation and printing of the catalogue.

FAMOUS SONGS IN MANUSCRIPT

"HOME, SWEET HOME," AND "SWEET BYE AND BYE"

Mr. John E. Burton, of Lake Geneva, Wis., possesses, among other precious manuscripts, the originals of two famous songs, "Home, Sweet Home" and "Sweet Bye and Bye." He thus describes how he became their owner:

The autograph copy of "Home, Sweet Home," by John Howard Payne, written by him March 2, 1851, as an expression of gratitude on his part, I need scarcely say carries its own history with it. This celebrated autograph of the most famous hymn in the English language was presented to Congressman Wright of California and by him presented to his daughter, Miss Eunice

Wright, who afterwards became Mrs. Eunice Hinkley and to whom, it has been said, John Howard Payne was at one time engaged.

This lady was at one time offered \$5,000 in cash for this autograph copy of "Home, Sweet Home," but out of sentiment refused it. Thirty-five years afterwards, in 1888, I secured the manuscript of her through her uncle for \$1,600, the account of which is explained in the correspondence in the frame wherein I have placed the manuscript.

I ought to say to you that there is no such thing in existence as the original copy of "Home, Sweet Home," as that was written in lead pencil by Mr. Payne and thrown away

as of no account in London about the year 1828. So far as my knowledge goes there are but three autograph copies of "Home, Sweet Home," in existence; one is owned by Mr. Gunther in Chicago, and one is owned by a lady in Georgia and the third is in my keeping and I expect will some day become the property of our State Historical society.

The most famous hymn ever written in Wisconsin is the immortal song of Bennett, known everywhere and in all languages as the "Sweet Bye and Bye." Of this hymn I have the actual original written in lead pencil by S. Filmore Bennett in Elkhorn, Wis., over thirty years ago. As it was written on both sides of a sheet of paper, I have had it so framed that one can unlock the center of the frame and show both sides. It is exceedingly interesting to note the changes which he made, all of which was done within thirty minutes according to his own statement. This hymn has done more for the literary and musical fame of our state than any production ever written, and Bennett's name is immortal beyond question.

He has been my personal and intimate friend for nearly thirty years and as can be seen by the correspondence in the frame with the original manuscript, I allowed him \$1,000 for it. This frame was made through the generosity of Mrs. General Ginty of Chippewa Falls to whom, as chairman of the Wisconsin Woman's Committee for the World's Fair in Chicago, I loaned it for a period of six months and during which time it was on exhibition in the Wisconsin State building in Chicago and received many interesting notices by people from all parts of the world.

Bennett is still living in Richmond, Ill., where he was born and raised. At present he is nearly blind and I fear will become totally so in the near future. He has written several autograph copies of the hymn to accommodate friends, but here you have the actual original of which there can, of course, never be a duplicate and I presume if anyone owned the original lead pencil manu-

script of "Home, Sweet Home," it would to-day command a price in excess of \$10,000, and in the future there will come a time when this original manuscript of Bennett's of the "Sweet Bye and Bye" will be considered priceless and beyond value.

ELIOT'S VERSION OF THE LORD'S PRAYER

One of the costliest American books is a book no one can now read in the original, John Eliot's Indian Bible. The first edition, printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1661, gives the Lord's Prayer in the following form (the English form is here given for comparison):

Nooshun Kesukqut quitti-anatamunach Koowesuonk. Peyaumooatch kuk-ketassootamoonek, Kuttentautamoonk neunach oh-keit neane Kesukqut. Nummeetsuonagh aseke-sukokish assamaiineau yeuyeu kesukod. Kah oh-quontamaiiuean um-matcheseongash, neane matchenehukquegig nut-ahquontamouinon. Ah-que sagkompagunainnean en qutchhuaooganit, webe poquohwussinean wutch matchitut. Newutche Kut-ahtaun Ketassootamoonek, Kah menuhkesuonk, Kah sohsumoonk miche me. Amen.

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

BOOKS WANTED.

Book Exchange, Toledo, O.—

Morgan's Early Pioneer History.
The Indian, Vol. 1, or Odd Nos.
Whites New Chapters, Warfare of Science,
1, 2, 3.
Ingram's Montezuma the Serf.
The Nation, Nos. 633, 1271, 1314.
Millstone Mag. January, 1884, to August, 1885.

ONE OF DIBBIN'S ANECDOTES RETOLD

A singular instance is "extant" about the purchase of the late Duke of Roxburgh's fine copy of the first edition of Shakespeare. A friend was bidding for him in the salesroom; his Grace had retired to a distance, to view

the issue of the contest. Twenty guineas and more were offered, from various quarters, for the book. A slip of paper was handed to the Duke, in which he was requested to inform his friend whether he was "to go on bidding." His Grace took his pencil and wrote underneath, by way of reply:

Lay on Macduff!

And d—d be he who first cries, "Hold, enough!"

Such a spirit was irresistible, and bore down all opposition. His Grace retired triumphant, with the book under his arm.

THE LOG-BOOK OF COLUMBUS

It is well to recollect that we do not possess the original complete text of Columbus's log-book. We have only an abridgment made by Bishop Las Casas, and even this was made from a mere copy, now lost.—*Henry Harrisse, in October American Historical Review.*

ROUGH EDGES AND WIDE MARGINS

"In this primitive shape a book has separate charms for a distinct class of collectors who esteem rough edges, and are willing, for

the sake of this excellence, to endure the martyrdom of consulting books in that condition."—*Burton's Book-Hunter.*

"But devious oft, from ev'ry classic muse,
The keen collector meaner paths will choose;
And first the margin's breadth his soul employs,
Pure, snowy, broad, the type of nobler joys.
In vain might Homer roll the tide of song,
Or Horace smile, or Tully charm the throng;
If crost by Pallas' ire, the trenchant blade,
Or too oblique, or near the edge, invade,
The Bibliomane exclaims, with haggard eye,
'No margin!' turns in haste, and scorns to buy."
—*Ferrar's Bibliomana.*

You can eat almonds a great deal faster if their shells have been removed beforehand—much faster than you can digest them. But it is a poor nut that is not worth cracking.

A person who does not take pleasure in deliberately cutting the leaves of a new magazine is no reader. He is a mere devourer.

The savages who go at a magazine or book with a lead pencil, a hairpin, or perhaps with their fingers, leaving jagged edges to mark their devastating track, are rather worse than those who do not cut the leaves at all.—*Philadelphia Times, March 4, 1883.*

NOTABLE COLLECTIONS OF AMERICANA

2—THE LIBRARY OF PHILÉAS GAGNON, QUÉBEC, CANADA

It has long been known to lovers of Canadian books that the library of Mr. Philéas Gagnon, of Quebec, is one of the most valuable which exists in Canada, and, doubtless, it may be accorded first rank in its line.

By glancing over his *Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne*, which is no more nor less than a description of his collection accompanied by bibliographical notes of extraordinary interest, one finds that this collection contains all the principal works on Canada, and particularly the most rare ones. It contains about ten thousand volumes, among which there is a very large number of Canadian *incunabula*, with Canadian imprints of from 1765 to 1820. There are also a few unique specimens which

were printed at Quebec or Montreal under the French regime.

His print department, which contains maps, charts, pictures, portraits and book-plates, aside from those intercolated in the books of his library, is also of great value. It numbers thousands of specimens. His collection of Canadian *Ex-Libris* alone counts seven or eight hundred numbers. It is one of the most considerable in existence, for the custom of using book-plates was never very widely spread in Canada, and consequently their number is limited.

Next to his books, the most interesting part of his collections is that of autographs, which contains over a thousand numbers.

It is undoubtedly the most important collection, in its own field, in private hands. Here are some of the names one finds there: The Duchess of Aiguillon, Amherst, Charles Ambert de la Chenaye, Lord Aylmer, Arnoux, surgeon to Montcalm, George Allsopp, Lieut. F. H. Baddeley, Sir Charles Bajot, Beauharnois, Julia C. Beckwith, Begon, William Berczy, Bigot, Pierre Boucher, first historian of Canada, Bougainville, Jean Bourdon, De Beaujeu, Frances Brooke, Vachon de Belmont, Bronillan, Bouterone, le Père de Brébeuf, William Brown, Cadillac, founder of Detroit, Callières, François Cazeau, Pierre Chasseur, Medart Chouart, Desgroseilliers, Charlevoix, Costebelle, Courcelles, Dambourgès, D'Argenson, D'Avangour, Father Deguen, discoverer of Lake St. John, Dollard, Du Calvet, Claude De Ramezay, Dollier, De Monic, Franklin, Frontenac, La Galissonnière, Amury Girod, Gourlay, T. C. Haliburton (Sam Slick), Mozes Hazen, Alex. Henry, Guy Johnson, Joliet, Noel, Juchereau, Deschatelets, the Duke of Kent, Lewis Kirke, English Governor of Quebec in 1629, Hierosme Lallement, Jean Le Sueur de St. Sauveur, Lafayette, Lafiteau, Mgr. De Laval, first Catholic bishop of Quebec, l'Abbé Leloutre, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Louis XV, all three Kings of France, Peter Livius, le Père La Brosse, Mathew Lymburner, W. L. Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, voyageur, Baron Mazeres, De Mesy, Montcalm, Montmagny, Henri II, Duc de Montmorency, James Murray, Dr. J. Mervin North, Sir Hugh Palliser, Madame de la Peltre, Papineau, Mgr. Plessis, Pontchartrain, Raffeix, Radisson, Richelieu, Pierre Rouband, Salaberry, Charles de Bourbon, Comte de Soissons, Sarrazin, Saint Castin, George Suckling, Talon, Tonty, Townshend, Tracy, César, Duc de Vendôme, the two Governors Vaudreuil, Admiral Walker, John Williams of Deerfield, etc., etc.

In reading his *Essai*, which was published by Mr. Gagnon in 1895, it is easy to see that he has not merely piled up books, but read them, for one finds in it a mass of informa-

tion, which can not be obtained otherwise than by much reading and observation. Besides, Mr. Gagnon is well known among readers of American history, for he has contributed to the pages of a large number of magazines and reviews, always about subjects referring to the history of his own country. His library is the meeting place of all who write on the history of Canada. Students come there from all sides to consult the goodly array of works.

While still very young, at school, Mr. Gagnon began a collection of postage stamps and one of coins, but both were abandoned when a few years later his taste for books developed and came to dominate all other inclinations. As Charles Nodier says somewhere, one needs but limited means to be a true bibliophile and enjoy the pleasure of making a collection piece by piece. Mr. Gagnon admits that he has had these pleasures peculiar to poor people. Without throwing a stone at the rich collector who needs but to make a sign with his purse to Quaritch, Rosenthal, Mueller, Stevens or Dodd, Mead & Co., to make the most precious tomes tumble into his lap, it may be said that he who enters into a hand-to-hand fight with such men without having their means, and who by reason of work and perseverance succeeds in getting ahead of them, also deserves to be congratulated on his work. That is why no one need grudge Mr. Gagnon compliments.

During the thirty years that Mr. Gagnon has worked at his collection of Canadian books he has spent on it all the savings he could amass—that is, on the average seven to eight hundred dollars a year. Always on the watch, he has neglected nothing that would help him to compete with those who had more means at their disposal, and he has reason to be proud of the result. He has always watched the book world with an attentive eye and allowed nothing to pass by which came within his field. Early he began a correspondence with book-lovers and librarians in all parts of the world. He says

himself that he has always taken the time to run through the stacks of catalogues which he receives from everywhere, and picked out the things which his library needed.

Mr. Gagnon states that since the publication of his *Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne* he has added several thousand volumes to his collection. These came to him, for the most part, from book-lovers who, in going through his book, noticed some *lacune* and hastened to fill them by exchange or otherwise.

Some months ago Mr. Gagnon was appointed by the government of the province Keeper of Legal Records for the District of Quebec. As such he has charge of the most important archives for the history of Canada. There one finds the records from the offices of the notaries and surveyors since the beginning of the colony; also the mortuary, baptismal and marriage records, the dockets of justices of the peace, both under the French and English regimes; the records of the various higher courts, of the military

council, and a mass of written material relating to judicial and civil affairs since the beginning of New France. It is admitted by everybody that Mr. Gagnon is there the right man in the right place.

QUOTED FROM "THE STORY OF AN UNTOLD LOVE"

Seek truth from life, and not from books, O fool!
Look at the sky to find the stars, not in the pool.

Saadi.

• • •
In vain you strive to speak a bitter word,—
It meets the sweetness of your lips ere it is heard.

Persian Poem.

• • •
My love once offered me a bitter draught
From which in cowardice I flinched,
But still she tendered it to me;
And bowing to her wish, I then no longer shrank,
But took the cup and put it to my lips.
Oh, marvel! looking still at her,
The potion turned to sweetness as I drank.

Oriental Poem.

QUERIES, NOTES AND COMMENTS

6. Can you inform me what the numeral 8 is intended to represent in some words found in old French accounts of the Canadian Indians? For instance, such words as Ondata8a8ak, Ki8et, etc.

J. R. C.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15, 1898.

Mr. Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, Canada, furnishes the following explanation:

"The figure 8 placed in the centre of the word is there to represent a soft w: 8anakong for Wanakong, Kaminisk8e for Kaminiskwe. Eight is 'huit' in French, and must be sounded with that particularly soft tone the letter u has in the north and west of France. It is not ou nor w; to pronounce it you must round your lips and try to whistle softly. It is not generally found practicable to any other people but those who have used it from the cradle. That sole letter in the mouth of a man suffices to detect how far his

origin is French. For instance, ask an Englishman to pronounce Huron—and hear the word from the tongue of a Frenchman; you will understand that the French u is not at all like the English one."

7. B. E. Z. writes as follows:

"On reading Mr. Gregory's unique 'confession' in the last number of Book-Lore, these lines seemed to knock for admittance:

To J. G. G.—

Since you have confessed to great weakness and folly,
To a love of good wine in the shop that is musty;—
Since you handle new cases and those that are rusty,
Greatly value the vintage most cob-webbed and dusty;—
Since you fly not to cover when good wife is storming,
As home without dining you return in the evening,

With fumes of the mellow pressed page gently steaming,
And eyes that so plainly show a surfeit of feasting;—
Since with Time so relentless continue to wander,
And the dollars and dimes so persistently squander,
For "first editions" that are now falling asunder,
For "Blakes and Bewicks" and all degrees of such plunder,—
Yet never admit a mispurchase or blunder:—
Since you have confessed:—without proper contrition,
What a plain proposition,—another edition!

B. E. Z.

Milwaukee, November, 1898.

ANSWERS

1. Several responses have been received in answer to the query in September Book-Lore as to the ballad of 1812, "Constitution and Guerriere." None of them give the song complete, the fullest rendering being given by J. T. D. of Menlo Park, Cal. It would appear that this song had a number of versions. In his Historical Collections, Part I, Henry Stevens listed a collection of about 700 ballads printed in America, one of the broadsides containing this old song. One version of the old ballad, differing, however, in some respects from that contained in the Stevens collection, is as follows:

It oft times has been told,
That the British seaman bold.
Could flog the tars of France so neat and handy, oh!
But they never found their match,
Till the Yankees did them catch.
Oh, the Yankee boys for fighting are the dandy, oh!
The Guerriere a frigate bold,
On the foaming ocean rolled.
Commanded by proud Dacres, the grandee, oh!
With as choice a British crew,
As a rammer ever drew,
Could flog the Frenchmen two to one so handy, oh!

When this frigate hove in view,
Says proud Dacres to his crew.
"Come, clear ship for action and be handy, oh!
To the weather gage, boys, get her,"
And to make his men fight better,
Gave them to drink gun powder mixed with brandy, oh!

Then Dacres loudly cries,
"Make this Yankee ship your prize,
You can in thirty minutes, neat and handy, oh!
Twenty-five's enough, I'm sure,
And if you'll do it in a score,
I'll treat you to a double share of brandy, oh!"

The British shot flew hot,
Which the Yankees answered not,
Till they got within the distance they called
handy, oh!
"Now," says Hull unto his crew,
"Boys, let's see what we can do,
If we take this boasting Briton we're the dandy,
oh!"

The first broadside we pour'd
Carried her mainmast by the board,
Which made this lofty frigate look abandon'd,
oh!

Then Dacres shook his head,
And to his officers said,
"Lord, I didn't think those Yankees were so
handy, oh!"
Our second told so well
That their fore and mizzen fell,
Which doud'st the Royal ensign neat and handy,
oh!
"By George!" says he, "we're done,"
And they fired a lee gun,
While the Yankees struck up Yankee Doodle
Dandy, oh!

Then Dacres came on board,
To deliver up his sword,
Tho' loth was he to part with it, it was so handy,
oh!
"Oh, keep your sword," says Hull,
"For it only makes you dull,
Cheer up and take a little drink of brandy, oh!"
Now fill your glasses full,
And we'll drink to Captain Hull,
And so merrily we'll push about the brandy, oh!
John Bull may toast his fill,
But let the world say what they will,
The Yankee boys for fighting are the dandy, oh!

5. J. A. D. receives this reply from Chicago in response to his query in September number:

Chicago, October 14, 1898.—"I notice in your last issue an inquiry as to the publisher of Eugene Field's Autobiography. I beg to say I published this volume last year under the caption of 'Eugene Field, An Auto-Analysis,' with an introduction by Francis Wilson; 16mo, boards. Edition limited to 350 copies. Price \$1.00, net. Yours truly,

F. M. MORRIS,
171 Madison Street.

MAGAZINE REFERENCES FOR
BOOKMEN

[The numerals divided by a colon indicate volume and page number, respectively.]

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Rare books and their prices. (W. Roberts.) *Nineteenth Century*, 33:952.—*Saturday Review*, 76:617.

Curious and rare books. (C. Walford.) *Antiquary*, new series, 2:60.

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Suppression of books. (W. H. Olding.) *Gentlemen's Magazine*, new series, 32:470.—Same article, *Eclectic Magazine*, 103:21.

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Notes of a book collector. *Temple Bar*, 92:124.

Oldest book. (J. H. Mitchiner.) *Knowledge*, 16:106.—(J. H. Mitchener.) *Bookworm*, 7:119.

Three valuable old books. (S. E. M. Hardy.) *American Historical Register*, 1:349.

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A RARE COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Thomas Bailey Aldrich has a notable collection of original manuscripts, writes Wilder D. Quint in a recently published newspaper article. "During the ten years of his editorial guidance of *The Atlantic Monthly* he had the rare foresight to preserve the contributions of all the famous writers for the magazine, and surely there were giants in those days. In magnificently bound volumes are preserved the originals of Long-

fellow, Lowell, Holmes, and the whole coterie of poets and essayists of whom New England was so proud. These manuscripts are 'inlaid,' as it is called, a process so delicate and cunning that the very paper of the authors seems a part of the larger page, permitting also the reverse side—they did not always obey the rule of 'one side of sheet only,' the great ones of that day—to be read with perfect ease."

THE BIBLIOMANIAC AND THE BIBLIOPHILE

Styll am I besy bokes assemblynge,
 For to have plenty it is a pleasant thyng
 In my conceyt, and to have them ay in honde;
 But what they mene I do nat understande.

Pynson's Ship of Fools. Edition 1509.

"Oh, for a booke and a shadie nooke,
 Eyther in-a-doore or out;
 Wlth the grene leaves whispering overhede,
 Or the streeete cryes all about,
 Where I maie reade all at my ease,
 Both of the newe and olde;
 For a jollie good booke whereon to looke
 Is better to me than golde."

ANOTHER EDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARK

In the bibliographical introduction to his excellent edition of Lewis and Clark's *Travels* (New York, 1893), Dr. Elliott Coues lists forty earlier editions of the account of that famous exploring expedition. He states that all of these numerous editions may be traced to one or another of three sources, namely:

- I. The Jefferson Message and Accompanying Documents (1806).
- II. The Gass Journal (1807).
- III. The Biddle History of the Expedition (1814).

To the sources of information of the expedition has since been added the Floyd manuscript, fortunately discovered in 1896 by Secretary Thwaites among the treasures of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Dr. Coues lists four editions of the Gass Journal, namely: the 12mo, Pittsburgh, Mc-

Keehan, 1807; 8vo, London, Budd, 1808; 12mo, Philadelphia, Carey, 1810, 1811 and 1812; and the French translation, Paris, Bertrand, 1810. Another edition, Carey's Philadelphia of 1817, is mentioned by Dr. Coues, but as he had no opportunity to see the volume he does not list it. A copy of this edition is in the library of the Chicago Historical Society. It has the extended title page of Carey's earlier edition with this addition, "Fourth Edition, with six engravings," and the change of date to 1817. Dr. Coues says that the Gass Journal was superseded in popular esteem by the Biddle history, and that no edition later than 1812 has passed through his hands, though Sabin cites one of 1815.

The editio princeps was the Pittsburgh, 1807. During the famous expedition the intelligent enlisted men were urged by their leaders to keep diaries. This was done by

Patrick Gass. Upon his return he sought the services of an Irish schoolmaster, David M'Keehan, who assisted him in reducing his notes to form for publication. Dr. Coues says: "Gass received as his share of the work the copyright and 100 copies of the book; M'Keehan had the balance of the edition, which he sold at some profit." In 1840 B. F. Ells of Dayton published Lewis and Clarke's Travels in 16mo, based on Jefferson's message, but, as Dr. Coues writes, "mutilated, abridged and carverized with irrelevant matter" and with slight alterations from the earlier editions of the same sort. That this edition was a successful money venture may be gathered from the fact that seven years later Ells and his partners published another "Lewis and Clark," based this time on the Gass Journal. The library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin contains a copy of this edition,

which is not mentioned in Dr. Coues' bibliography. The title page reads:

Lewis and Clarke's | Journal | to the | Rocky Mountains | in the years 1804-5-6; | as related by | Patrick Gass, | One of the officers in the expedition | New Edition with Numerous Engravings. | Dayton, | Published by Ells, Clafin & Co. | 1847. | —— |

The Dayton 1847 edition is in 12mo, bound in cloth. Frontispiece, title and preface fill pages II-VIII. The journal, with half title "Journal to the Rocky Mountains," and page titles, "Journal of Lewis and Clarke," and "as related by Patrick Gass," occupies pages 1-238, and is divided into twenty-five chapters.

Of the eighteen quaint illustrations, only seven have titles. Among these are portraits of Captains Lewis and Clark and the frontispiece, the Beaver Dam.

GARDNER P. STICKNEY.

MUSINGS OF BOOKISH MEN

It is not given to every literary man to be a lover of books—unless they be his own. In the long roll of distinguished writers, the bibliophile notes here and there some whose personality appeal to him above their fellows because they loved books so well that their gentle passion found expression in song and story. In this select list will be found, among others, the names of Charles Lamb, Montaigne, Shakespeare, who made Prospero to say

"Knowing I loved my books, he furnished me
From my own library with volumes
That I prize beyond my dukedom."

Hazlitt, Southey and Hunt. And among more modern writers the names that at once suggest themselves include Austin Dobson, Andrew Lang, Eugene Field, Brander Matthews, Frank Dempster Sherman.

Lamb loved his books, his "ragged veterans," as he termed them. "I have no repugnances," he wrote. "Shaftesbury is not too genteel for me, nor Jonathan Wild too low.

I can read anything which I call *a book*. There are things in that shape which I can not allow for such.

"In this catalogue of *books which are no books*—*biblia a-biblia*—I reckon Court Calendars, Directories, Pocket Books, Draught Boards, bound and lettered on the back, Scientific Treatises, Almanacs, Statutes at Large; the works of Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Beattie, Soame Jenyns, and generally all those volumes which 'no gentleman's library should be without'; the Histories of Flavius Josephus (that learned Jew), and Paley's Moral Philosophy. With these exceptions, I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so catholic, so unexcluding.

"I confess that it moves my spleen to see these *things in books' clothing* perched upon shelves, like false saints, usurpers of true shrines, intruders into the sanctuary, thrusting out the legitimate occupants. To reach down a well-bound semblance of a volume, and hope it some kind-hearted play-book,

then, opening what 'seem its leaves,' to come bolt upon a withering Population Essay. To expect a Steele or a Farquhar, and find—Adam Smith. To view a well-arranged assortment of block-headed Encyclopedias (Anglicanas or Metropolitans) set out in an array of russia, or morocco, when a tithe of that good leather would comfortably reclothe my shivering folios, would renovate Paracelsus himself, and enable old Raymond Lully to look like himself again in the world. I never see these impostors, but I long to strip them, to warm my ragged veterans in their spoils."

How well Lamb expressed the unspoken feelings of many a bibliophile, poor in purse but rich in a few shelves of books, when he wrote in reminiscent mood:

"Do you remember the brown suit, which you made to hang upon you till all your friends cried shame upon you, it grew so threadbare, and all because of that folio Beaumont and Fletcher, which you dragged home late at night, from Barker's in Covent Garden? Do you remember how you eyed it for weeks before we could make up our minds to the purchase, and had not come to a determination till it was near ten o'clock of the Saturday night, when you set off from Islington, fearing you should be too late—and when the old bookseller, with some grumbling, opened his shop, and by the twinkling taper (for he was setting bedwards) lighted out the relic from his dusty treasures—and when you lugged it home, wishing it were twice as cumbersome—and when you presented it to me—and when we were exploring the perfectness of it (collating, you called it), and while I was repairing some of the loose leaves with paste, which your impatience would not suffer to be left till day-break, was there no pleasure in being a poor man?"

Like one who well knew it all from experience, Eugene Field was wont to discourse about book-hunting in that charming gossipy way that was all his own. Ardent bibliophiles who have read his *Love Affairs of a*

Bibliomaniac realize the kinship of one whose tastes were like their own. What a fellow feeling steals over them as they read his diagnosis of the strange malady which he called "catalogitis"—in other words, the catalogue habit, a practice to which the confirmed lover of books is likely to become addicted.

"Forthwith and forever after," testifies Field, "the catalogues and price lists and bulletins of publishers and dealers in every part of the world are pelted at him through the unerring processes of the mails. Judge Methuen has been a victim (a pleasant victim) to the catalogue habit for the last forty years, and he has declared that if all the catalogues sent to and read by him in that space of time were gathered together in a heap they would make a pile bigger than Pike's Peak, and a thousand-fold more interesting. I myself have been a famous reader of catalogues, and I can testify that the habit has possessed me of remarkable delusions, the most conspicuous of which is that which produces within me the conviction that a book is as good as mine as soon as I have met with its title in a catalogue, and set an X over against it in pencil.

"I recall that on one occasion I was discussing with Judge Methuen and Dr. O'Rell the attempted escapes of Charles I. from Carisbrooke Castle; a point of difference having arisen, I said: 'Gentlemen, I will refer to Hillier's 'Narrative,' and I doubt not that my argument will be sustained by that authority.'

"It was vastly easier, however, to cite Hillier than it was to find him. For three days I searched in my library, and tumbled my books about in that confusion which results from undue eagerness; 'twas all in vain; neither hide nor brush of the desired volume could I discover. It finally occurred to me that I must have lent the book to somebody, and then again I felt sure that it had been stolen."

Two years later Field chanced to open an

old catalogue, and the incident was recalled by finding this identical book listed.

"Against this item appeared a cross in my chirography, and I saw at a glance that this was my long-lost Hillier! I had meant to buy it, and had marked it for purchase; but with the determination and that penciled cross the transaction had ended. Yet, having resolved to buy it had served me almost as effectively as though I had actually bought it; I thought—aye, I could have sworn—I *had* bought it, simply because I meant to buy it."

What catching enthusiasm in Field's close of this chapter: "Bring in the candles, good servitor, and range them at my bed's head; sweet avocation awaits me, for here I have a goodly parcel of catalogues with which to commune. They are messages from Methuen, Sotheran, Libbie, Irvine, Hutt, Davey, Baer, Crawford, Bangs, McClurg, Matthews, Francis, Bouton, Scribner, Benjamin, and a score of other friends in every part of Christendom; they deserve and they shall have my respectful—nay, my enthusiastic attention. Once more I shall seem to be in the old familiar shops where treasures abound, and where patient delving bringeth rich rewards. Egad, what a spendthrift I shall be this night; pence, shillings, thalers, marks, francs, dollars, sovereigns—they are all the same to me!"

"Then, after I have comprehended all the treasures within reach, how sweet shall be my dreams of shelves overflowing with the wealth of which my fancy has possessed me!"

"Then shall my library be devote
To the magic of Niddy-Noddy,
Including the volumes which Nobody wrote,
And the works of Everybody."

Austin Dobson has a touch of exquisite delicacy when his theme is akin to the love of books. These lines "To a Missal of the Thirteenth Century," are to be found in his volume entitled *At the Sign of the Lyre*, 1885:

Not as ours the books of old—
Things that steam can stamp and fold;
Not as ours the books of yore—
Rows of type, and nothing more.

Then a book was still a Book,
Where a wistful man might look,
Finding something through the whole,
Beating—like a human soul.

In that growth of day by day,
When to labor was to pray,
Surely something vital passed
To the patient page at last;

Something that one still perceives
Vaguely present in the leaves;
Something from the worker lent;
Something mute—but eloquent!

That's a clever description that Ian McLaren deftly introduces in *Kate Carnegie*, in referring to the library of the Rabbi:

"Book-shelves had long ago failed to accommodate Rabbi's treasures, and the floor had been bravely utilized. Islands of books, rugged and perpendicular, rose on every side; long promontories reached out from the shores, varied by bold headlands; and so broken and varied was that floor that the Rabbi was pleased to call it the *Ægean Sea*, where he had his Lesbos and his Samos. It is absolutely incredible, but it is all the same a simple fact, that he knew every book and its location, having a sense of the feel as well as the shape of his favorites. This was not because he had the faintest approach to orderliness—for he would take down twenty volumes and never restore them to the same place by any chance. It was a sort of motherly instinct by which he watched over them all, even loved prodigals that wandered over all the study and then set off on adventurous journeys into distant rooms. The restoration of an emigrant to his lawful home was celebrated by a feast in which, by a confusion of circumstances, the book played the part of calf, being read afresh from beginning to end."

Who can not sympathize with the worthy dominie as he laments that his excellent housekeeper "had an unfortunate tendency to meddle with my books and papers, and to arrange them after an artificial fashion. This she called tidying, and, in its most extreme form, cleaning. With all her excellencies, there was also in her what I have noticed in most women, a certain flavor of

guile, and on one occasion, when I was making a brief itinerary through Holland and France in search of comely editions of the fathers, she had the books carried out to the garden and dusted. It was the space of two years before I regained mastery of my library again."

THE SOUL OF A BOOK

W. L. Fletcher, in *The Christian Union*, 1887: "The true lover of books cares little for the grosser estimate of the bookseller, and much for the soul of books. There is a treasure of interest, partly intrinsic and partly arising from associations, about every old book, especially if it has come to our hands from former generations of our ancestors. I have one old religious treatise, in wretched condition, bearing the autographs of my paternal ancestors for four generations back. They had very few books, and passed them along reverently from father to son. I couldn't sell this old rag of a book for ten cents, nor would I part with it for any price I can name."

FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN AMERICA

The first book printed in America was issued from a press in Mexico, in 1540, and was a handbook for the Spanish priests engaged in converting the natives. The author was Christopher Cabrera. The colophon is as follows:

"This manual for adults was printed in the great city of Mexico, by command and at the expense of the most reverend men, Bishops of New Spain, at the house of Juan Cromberger, in the year of the nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ, one thousand five hundred and forty; on the 13th day of the month of December."

A THOUGHT FROM AUSTIN DOBSON

Books, books again, and books once more!
These are our theme, which some miscall
Mere madness, setting little store
By copies either short or tall.
But you, O slaves of shelf and stall!
We rather write for you that hold
Patched folios dear, and prize "the small
Rare volume, black with tarnished gold."

LIBRARY TREASURES

UNIQUE COLLECTIONS OF AMERICANA, AND WHERE THEY ARE STORED

More than 8,000 pamphlets comprising early American sermons are included in the collection of the State Library at Albany, N. Y.

An interesting series of photographs of the Calverts, from the originals in England, is one of the Maryland Historical Society's possessions.

Probably the largest collection of Moravian books in existence forms a part of the archives of the theological seminary at Bethlehem, Pa.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has an exceptionally large collection of maps, globes and books of travel and exploration.

The collection of folk-lore in the Harvard

University Library is believed to be the largest in existence. This library is also exceptionally strong in books and tracts illustrating the rise and growth of American slavery. Its collection of loose maps is the largest in the country, numbering about 12,000 sheets. In maps illustrating the historical geography of America, the collection is quite as good as that of the British Museum.

Files of local newspapers covering a period of more than a century and a half constitute the treasures of the Charleston Library Society. They include the Charleston City Gazette, 1788-1816; South Carolina Gazette, 1732-1786; South Carolina Journal, 1768-1774; Charleston Courier, 1803-1889.

Nearly 20,000 volumes of periodicals constitute the leading specialty of the Chicago Public Library.

A notable collection of 2,000 Indian photographs is a unique feature of the Western Reserve Historical Society's library. The donor was Leonard Case.

The Concord Free Public Library has a special collection of 300 volumes and an equal number of pamphlets, known as the "Concord Alcove," about Concord and its people, or written by Concord authors. Among them are most of the first editions of Emerson's works.

New Hampshire imprints and books relating to New Hampshire and New Hampshire people number about 1,600 volumes in the library of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Over 600 volumes devoted to the history of yellow fever and 200 to the American history of vaccination and inoculation are owned by the Philadelphia College of Physicians.

Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, preserves the following complete manuscripts, among others: André's "The Cow Chace"; a sermon by Cotton Mather; Poe's "The Murders in the Rue Morgue"; Lowell's "Under the Willows"; Hawthorne's "Consular Experiences."

Doubtless the largest collection of American poetry extant is in Brown University Library, Providence. Senator H. B. Anthony bequeathed the 7,000 volumes to the library. The collection was commenced by Judge Albert G. Greene and continued by Caleb Fiske Harris.

Included in the valuable library of the Worcester Society of Antiquity is the John Downes collection of 631 almanacs, publications of Isaiah Thomas and 12 different issues of the New England primer.

Fifty-four Bibles printed prior to 1700 are to be found in the New York Y. M. C. A. library.

A NEW VOLUME OF VERSE

The Brothers of the Book have just issued *The Golden Person in the Heart*, a volume of verse by Claude Fayette Bragdon, comprising metrical renderings from the Upanishads, and other sacred books of the East, to which are added a number of shorter poems in a somewhat similar key. Subscriptions may be sent to Laurence C. Woodworth, Scrivener to the Brothers of the Book, Gouverneur, New York. The price is placed at \$1.

HOW LONGFELLOW PRONOUNCED "EVANGELINE"

In the following letter from Miss Alice M. Longfellow, recently received by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the pronunciation of *Evangeline* by her father is given:

"Dear Sirs—My father always pronounced *Evangeline* with the *t* short. Indeed, I never heard it with a long *t* until quite recently. It seems to me very objectionable, and I trust will not become prevalent.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) ALICE M. LONGFELLOW.
Boston, September, 1898.

A GUIDE TO BIBLIOGRAPHIES

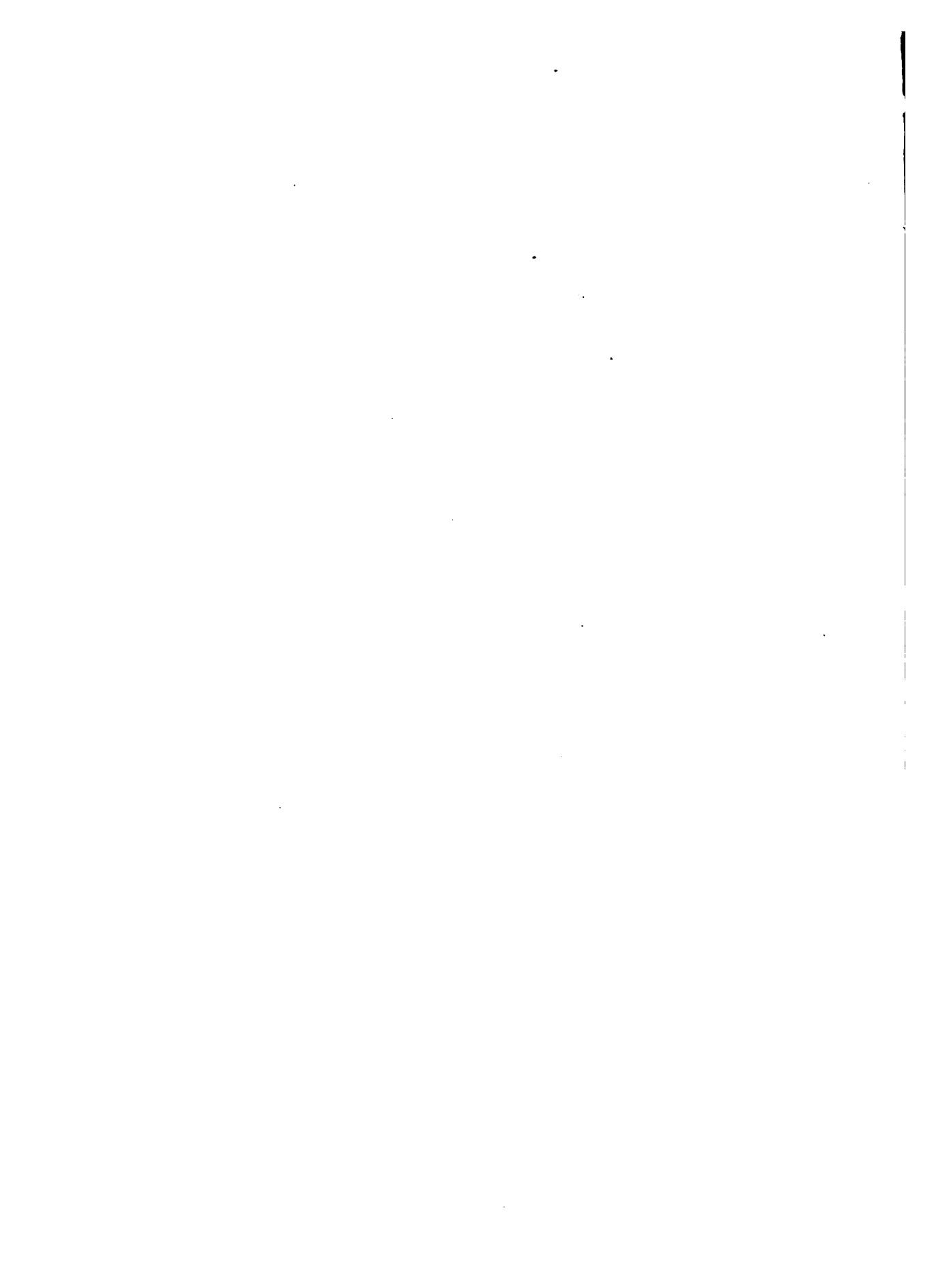
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AMERICAN BOOK-LORE

QUARTERLY

VOL. 1

MILWAUKEE, WIS., APRIL, 1899



NO. 4

The subscription price of American Book-Lore is \$1.00 per annum, in advance. Single copies, 25 cents.
Address all communications: Henry R. Legier, 426 Bradford Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Entered at the Post Office, Milwaukee, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

PURCHAS, HIS PILGRIMES

AN EARLY WORK ON AMERICA VALUED BY STUDENTS AND COLLECTORS

With the dispersion of the old libraries of Americana, and the avidity with which public libraries are seeking for works of that character, it is likely that the compilations of Samuel Purchas will be greatly enhanced in value—as reckoned in the auction room. The works gotten out by Purchas in the seventeenth century are valuable not only as the object of the book collectors' desire, but are essential to the student of American history. Concerning them, Justin Winsor notes in his "Earliest Printed Sources of New England History": A multifarious record of early New England history is contained in the conglomerate work of Samuel Purchas, issued in 1625, in which he let over twelve hundred separate narrators of the world's explorations tell their own story, including such as had been on the New England coast. He had begun to abstract such tales in his "Pilgrimages" in 1613, and his ardor was increased when he got possession of Hakluyt's manuscripts. He then issued his larger work, his "Pilgrimes," in four volumes in 1625, though he had been carrying it through the press probably for some years. Indeed the frontispiece of the Harvard College copy and of one sold in the Sunderland sale (No. 10,376) is dated 1624. It preserved the narrators' own language, and in this way differed from the "Pilgrimage," a new edition of which in 1625 is usually found in the fifth volume of the

"Pilgrimes." The author succumbed to his trials in 1628, not lessened by the cost and labor of his editorial work. The book is so essential to the student of our early exploration, giving some material not previously printed, that our principal public libraries seek to own it. To note a few of these,—there is a copy in the Boston Athenaeum; Samuel Sewall's copy is in Harvard College Library; and others are in the Massachusetts Historical Society Library and in the Astor, Lenox (three sets), and New York Historical Society libraries; in the Carter-Brown collection; and a copy with Prince's notes on the American portion belongs to the Deane collection.* It has usually been in the great sales of Americana, though, if the Index to the Brinley collection is to be trusted, it was not possessed by that collector. The Sobolowski copy was in the Menzies (No. 1,649) and later in the Cooke (No. 2,095) sales. The Duke of York's copy appears in the Murphy catalogue (No. 2,080), and brought \$285. It was also in the Crowninshield (No. 890), Griswold (No. 660) and Barlow (No. 2,050) sales.

The book has for a hundred years and more maintained a remarkably good price. Previous to the middle of this century it brought from £20 to £50. Since then it has gradually risen in value, and perhaps the copy in the Grenville collection (British Museum) is oftenest taken as the standard

of what perfection should be in a book, which varies much in its condition, as ordinarily found, owing doubtless to its attractiveness to the common reader, and to the different quality of the paper in the several volumes. During the last forty years almost any price from £25 to £100 has been quoted in the English market,—a range owing both to competition and condition, as well as to the presence of canceled leaves and other variations in the text. For instance, copies slightly mended, or with maps wanting or in fac-simile, vary from £40 to £60; but the same copies perfected from other copies are sometimes priced at £75 or £100. In this country I have noted good copies within a score of years selling at \$175, \$200, \$200, \$375; and in one instance, ten years ago, a New York dealer held what he claimed was the finest copy ever offered for sale in the United States, at \$750. At the same time he held another, but perfect copy, which was lacking in crispness or some other excellence which collectors prize, at the widely different sum of \$375.

* Sold in 1898 for \$382.50.—[ED.]

JOSEPH SABIN AND HIS DICTIONARY

Mr. Joseph Sabin very early began a "Dictionary of All Books Relating to America," and all of the spare time he had he devoted to this. It exhausted all of his spare funds and kept him a poor man until his death. He had carried the dictionary so far in the alphabet as the letters "Pa," and upon his deathbed he said that he did not wish to die until he had finished this work. Had Mr. Sabin lived to finish this work, no country would have had so complete a national bibliography. The task was colossal. He denied himself rest, indulgence and recreation to finish it. The last hour before going to bed and the first on awaking were given to it. But for Mr. Sabin's devotion to this costly work, which with him was a patriotic labor, he would have died possessed of a fortune.

IN BOOKISH HUNTING GROUNDS

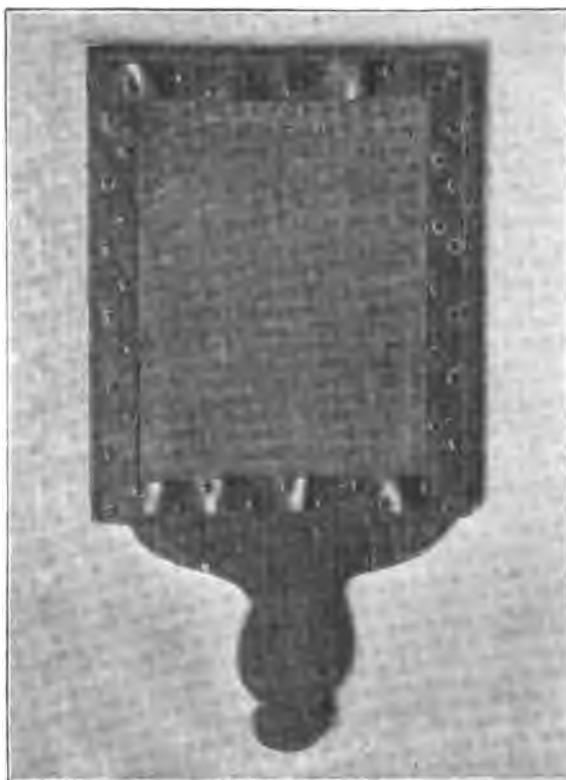
Mr. J. H. Slater has written an entertaining volume on the "Romance of Book-Collecting."* In a chatty, gossipy way he discourses on lucky finds, vagaries of book-hunters, the rules of the chase, the glamour of bindings and other topics that interest the pickers-up of unconsidered trifles. Long familiarity with the paths trod by book-hunters enables Mr. Slater to speak with authority on subjects bookish, and an accumulation of apt anecdotes told in breezy fashion intersperses and makes good reading every one of the ten chapters into which the book is divided. Mr. Slater's reminiscences of the "Forgotten Lore Society" are felicitous; the unconscious humor of the thing will appeal to anyone who has been engaged in similar Quixotic quest.

One chapter is devoted to a comparison of prices, beginning with Lazarus Seaman's sale, in 1876, when a copy of John Eliot's Indian Bible (now worth its weight in gold) sold for less than almost any other book listed in the catalogue. Speaking of Americana, and the reason why the earlier works are so scarce and costly now, Mr. Slater observes that at the beginning of the present century no one cared much about books relating to America. This will explain the extreme scarcity of many of these books now, for what people think lightly of they take no care to preserve. Hundreds and thousands of Americana must have been torn to fragments or otherwise destroyed in past days. Often of small size, they would escape the notice of lovers of folios. At the Duke of Roxburgh's sale a copy of Las Casas, 1699, went for 3s6d; Hennepin's "Discoveries in America," London, 1698, 3s; and Joutel's "Voyage to the Mississippi," 1714, 4s.

* The Romance of Book-Collecting, by J. H. Slater. Francis P. Harper, New York, publisher. Price, \$1.75.

THE SOUL AND THE HEART

"If the soul of a library be its librarian," says a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, "its heart is the catalogue."



MR. ELLSWORTH'S HORNBOOK

THE ONLY SPECIMEN IN AMERICA PURCHASED BY A NEW YORK COLLECTOR

Last month, at the Probasco sale conducted by Bangs, a specimen of a hornbook was sold for \$147. It cost its former owner £55. The hornbook was catalogued as follows:

803. Horn Book. The Alphabet, the Vowels, the Lord's Prayer, etc. One sheet mounted on worm-eaten wooden tablet; fastened down with brass border; covered with horn (which is cracked) in morocco case.

This hornbook was purchased for Mr. J. W. Ellsworth, of New York. It is the only one known to be in America, and it is many years since one was offered for sale on either side of the great water. Although these early "school books" must have existed by the hundreds at one time, genuine specimens

are now rarely met with. One specimen known as "the Bateman Horn Book" was sold at Sotheby's, London, in 1883, for £65, the purchaser being a Viennese collector. In 1882, when the Worshipful Company of Horners held a loan exhibition at the Mansion House, the total number of hornbooks shown was eight, although special efforts were made to gather together every authentic specimen.

The hornbook was the primer of the English boy even before the introduction of printing. It is a single leaf, containing upon the front side the alphabet, large and small, in Old English and Roman letters, ten short columns of monosyllables founded on

the vowels, and the Lord's Prayer; all set in a frame of oak, and protected by a slice of transparent horn, hence the name hornbook. There is a handle by which to hold it, and in the handle—usually—a hole for a string, so it could hang from the girdle. A picture of 1720 represents a child running in leading-strings with a hornbook tied to her side. A cheaper kind of hornbook had the leaf of printed paper pasted upon the horn, and perhaps the greater number were made in this way. If so, it is not singular that they should be scarce, for they would be very easily destroyed. Those which had gold and silver bindings were broken up for the sake of the metal.

The literature pertaining to hornbooks is exceedingly limited, and until recently hardly anything concerning their use and history was known. A year or two ago Mr. Turner, of London, wrote a monograph on the subject of hornbooks. A chapter on hornbooks is included in "Bygone England," and fragmentary articles on the same subject have appeared in the *Nation*, *Bibliographica*, the *Christian at Work* and the *Strand Magazine*. It is from these sources that the facts in this article have been extracted.

The original price charged for a hornbook was a penny. In the early part of the last century they were sold at the rate of two-pence each. Mr. Halliwell, in his edition of Shakespeare, quotes the following item from the accounts of the Archer family: "Jan. 8, 1735, one hornbook for Mr. Eyres, 00:00:02." In a bill dated 1734 a hornbook gilt is put down at the same price. In a quaint old publication by Peacham, entitled "The Worth of a Penny," it is recorded: "For a penny you may buy the hardest book in the world, at which at some time or other hath posed the greatest clerks in the land, viz: an hornbook, the making up of which employs above thirty trades."

The oldest examples consisted of a sheet of vellum, with the characters in writing;

but this primitive form was, on the introduction of the printing press, changed to a printed sheet of paper. This was placed on a thin piece of oak, and over it was laid a sheet of transparent horn, secured in its position by tacks driven through a border or mounting of brass. It usually contained the alphabet in large and small letters, the Lord's Prayer, and the Roman numerals. A few monosyllables were occasionally included. The letters in the earlier hornbooks were placed in the form of a Latin cross, A being at the top and Z at the bottom; but subsequently this was succeeded by the line form, crosses being figured at the commencement to remind the young pupil that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." It was from the cross ornamentation that it not infrequently derived the designation of "Christ-cross-row" or "Chriss-cross-row." Students of Shakespeare will remember that in Richard III occurs the following passage:

"He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G."

In Love's Labour's Lost allusions to the hornbook likewise appear, and among the old dramatists and poets who refer to it was Ben Jonson, who says:

"The letters may be read through the horn,
That makes the story perfect."

William Shenstone, the poet, who was placed in his childhood at a dame-school at Halesowen, in Shropshire, was taught his letters from the hornbook. Advertising to the circumstance, in the poem entitled "The Schoolmistress," included in his volume published in 1737, he thus writes:

"Lo! now with state she utters her command;
Eftsoons the urchins to their tasks repair;
Their books of stature small they take in hand,
Which with pellucid horn secured are
To save from fingers wet the letters fair."

Thomas Tickell wrote "A Poem in Praise of the Hornbook," published in 1749, and from this effusion the following lines are culled:

"Thee will I sing, in comely wainscot bound,
And golden verge inclosing thee around;

The faithful horn before, from age to age,
Preserving thy invulnerable page;
Behind, thy patron saint in armour shines,
With sword and lance to guard the sacred lines.
Th' instructive handles at the bottom fixed,
Lest wrangling critics should pervert the text."

In a poetic composition by William Cowper there is a description of the hornbook used in his day. His lines are as follows:

"Neatly secured from being soill'd or torn,
Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn,
A book (to please us at a tender age)
'Tis call'd a book, though but a single page)
Presents the prayer the Saviour deign'd to
teach,
Which children use, and parsons—when they
preach."

Prior's lines, which follow, are perhaps more familiar to the general reader than the foregoing quotations:

"To Master John the English maid
A horn-book gives of gingerbread;
And, that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter."

The juveniles, it appears, had their hornbooks suspended from the girdle, often learning their lessons without untying the alphabetic charms. That this was the mode of attachment adopted is testified by several old plays which contain allusions to the practice. In a "View of the Beau Monde," printed in 1731, a description of a lady is given as "dressed like a child, in a bodice coat and leading strings, with a hornbook tied to her side."

Black-letter hornbooks are extremely rare. The specimen owned by the British Museum, a fine example, was found in pulling down an old farmhouse at Middleton, Derbyshire. On the back of this specimen was a picture of Charles I. in armour, mounted on a horse, thus affording a proof of the period to which it belonged. Generally the patron saint was figured on the reverse of the hornbook, and he is referred to by Tickell in his verses.

CUSHING'S SERMON

In 1895, a London auctioneer sold Cushing's "Sermon at Plimouth" for £87. At the Deane sale Dodd, Mead & Co. paid an even thousand dollars for a copy of this thin little pamphlet.

WHEN A BOOKMAN DIES

When a bookman dies,
And his treasures all
Become the prize
Of an old book stall,
Does his spirit walt
In our atmosphere
Till he knows the fate
Of his volumes dear?

A kindred soul
Does he joy to see
Acquire the whole
Of his library?
New life begun,
Does he wince with pain
If it goes to one
Of the Tribe of Gain?

Does he wax irate
In his heavenly home,
At the hapless fate
Of a favorite tome,
When its plates are filched
By a sordid wretch
And sold for more
Than the book would fetch?

If books he bought
For a fearful price,
When conscience fought
At the sacrifice,
For his wife infirm
But a song command,
Does the bookman squirm
In the spirit land?

When you've found a prize
In an old book shop,
The dance of your eyes
Might suddenly stop,
And your heart might mellow
And almost burst,
If you heard of the fellow
That owned it first.

JOHN GOADBY GREGORY.

SPANISH-AMERICAN MS. IN VATICAN LIBRARY

Advices from the Vatican say the assistant librarian, Abbé Luzzi, has unearthed a number of important documents bearing on Spanish domination in America, and especially in Cuba. They will be published, and richly bound copies of the books will be sent the Queen Regent of Spain and to President McKinley, though this latter act of courtesy is not viewed with favor by many prelates, who are endeavoring to prevent it. Abbé Luzzi also found among the archives Galileo's original manuscript treatise on the tides, which differs from the usual text.

WALDSEEMÜLLER AND HIS
"COSMOGRAPHIA"

The name "America" was first proposed by Waldseemüller as a name for the new lands then lately discovered. He was a teacher of geography in the College of Saint-Dié, among the Vosges. The suggestion appeared in a little treatise called "Cosmographia," published in 1507. The treatise was printed on the college press, and ran to several editions. It included, as an appendix, the letters of Vespucci. The author says: "And the fourth part of the world having been discovered by Americus, it may be called Amerige; that is, the land is Americus or America." It should be observed that Waldseemüller proposed the name only for the regions now known as South America; and to that grand division it was for some time

restricted. So that the original "America" was south of the Panama isthmus.

Curiously enough, this namer of new worlds six years later published a work containing many maps of the new world, but did not in it use the name he had suggested.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Uncle Tom's Cabin had a very narrow escape from rejection. It first appeared in the numbers of the National Era, and when offered to the American publishers, Messrs. Jewett & Co., their reader and critic decided that it would not be worth republication; but the wife of the latter so strenuously insisted that it would sell that he recommended it to the firm. No book perhaps has had so large a circulation.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS

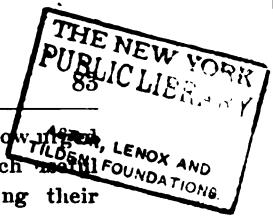
2—HENRY HARRISSE

In original research concerning the early history of America, no man has done more than Mr. Henry Harrisse. His monographs on Columbus, the Cabots, Verrazzano and the Cortereals are based on original documents laboriously and exhaustively examined, sifted and compared—the result being a summing up that leaves little for future gleaners in the same field. His monumental "History of the Discovery of America" is so thorough in contents and presentation in all that pertains to the first explorers in American seas that it would appear sufficient of itself to have occupied a man's lifetime. It has, however, been but a fraction of its author's literary output, as reference to the appended list of his works will show. It will not be disputed that Mr. Harrisse is the leading authority to-day on the early maritime history and cartography of America.

Mr. H. Welter, of Paris, furnishes, at the request of the editor of Book-Lore, the following brief sketch of Mr. Harrisse: "Mr.

Harrisse does not like the *reclame*, and I am somewhat reluctant in consequence to comply with your request for his portrait and data for a sketch. Mr. Harrisse is about 62 years of age. He was born in France, of American parentage; graduated at the University of North Carolina; is an A. M. of the S. C. College, and read law in the University of North Carolina. He is to-day a member of the New York bar. His first publication was the *Bibliotheca Barlowiana*, published in 1864. Since then he has written almost exclusively on subjects connected with Columbus, the Cabots and the early history of America, on which subjects he is a recognized authority. That is all I know about Mr. Harrisse, who lives in Paris, and who, I hope, will write several more works of particular interest for your country. He has always been a literary *adversaire* of the Spanish writers."

It was the good fortune of Mr. Harrisse early in life to meet Mr. Samuel L. M. Bar-



low. Mr. Barlow took a great interest in his work and his encouragement and kindly sympathy greatly stimulated Mr. Harrisse in the pecuniarily unprofitable work he had undertaken. Mr. Harrisse, in his sketch of Mr. Barlow, gives an intimation of the cordial relations that existed between them. What he says of the views entertained by Mr. Barlow gives so concisely the principles which have actuated Mr. Harrisse in his work and as a historian, that to quote them is to give the keynote to Mr. Harrisse's own standards:

"He strove also to inculcate in the few young men who cared for historical knowledge, notions of an elevated character re-



HENRY HARRISSE

garding the early history of America, and a critical study of the facts and original authorities. He knew and felt that next to Christianity, the discovery of the New World was the greatest event of our era, and one destined, ere long perhaps, to evolve consequences which may remodel the conquests of European civilization. The voyages of Columbus, Vespuccius, the Pinzons, Magellan, Cartier, will then be altogether things of the past, and studied probably with as much care and perseverance as scholars now endeavor to elucidate Solomon's expeditions to Ophir and Tharsis. If so, it will be necessary to interrogate again the old archives and to examine by the light of trustworthy analysis and critical inquiries all the data and evidence.

"In keeping with those ideas, Barlow urged his friends to pave the way for such research and laborious pursuits, by devoting their time, their intelligence and their means to the search of original and authentic documents. He pressed them to explore the Vatican, the Frarii and Marciana, Simancas, La Lonja and the Escorial, the Bank of St. George and Uffizi, and bring to light from those famous repositories of archives, perhaps only a name, a date or a mere allusion, but still something which might enable honest historians to elucidate obscure points of our old annals. When once in possession of those inestimable elements, there would still remain the task of establishing the text on a sound basis, illustrating it with notes and extracts from other manuscripts; and finally exposing in an exact and precise statement, bolstered with every proof, the results so dearly obtained.

"'Publishers,' said he, 'will invariably and with touching unanimity decline to undertake, at their own cost, the publication of works of that character; and no one should blame them for it. On general principles, there is no reason why they should stake a single dollar on a book which few people will read, and fewer will buy. Publishers do not usually set up in business with the hope or for the sole purpose of working their way into heaven. Why should they be more patriotic than their next-door neighbor, or the man across the way? Business is business; and if you choose to be philanthropic, if you aspire to play the part of a benefactor of mankind, it must be at your own risk and expense. Yet, the work needs be accomplished; and even if there is, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, only one of our fellow-beings who longs to know the truth regarding the discovery and historical commencements of the New World, the book should be written. Nay, if no publishing house, at home or abroad, cares to have it printed, and you have the means or can borrow the money, defray yourself the

expenses of publication, and launch your work into the community. Do not be discouraged. If a single copy survives, and the book has been honestly written, time will instill into its discarded pages new elements of life, and perhaps elicit from some candid and diligent student of history a recognition of your efforts and sacrifices.'

"Mr. Barlow made one proselyte; and although, thus far, only his inauspicious warnings have proven true, the task will be continued to the last."

The following are the books of which Mr. Harris is author and editor:

Letters of Christopher Columbus describing his First Voyage to the Western Hemisphere. Texts and Translations. New York, 1866. (Privately printed.)

Notes on Columbus. New York, 1866. (Privately printed.)

Biblioteca Americana Vetustissima. A Description of Works relating to America published between the years 1491 and 1551. New York, 1866.

D. Fernando Colon, Historiador de su Padre; Ensayo Critico. Seville, 1871.

Biblioteca Americana Vetustissima. Additions. Paris, 1872.

Notes pour servir à l'Histoire, à la Bibliographie et à la Cartographie de la Nouvelle France et des pays adjacents, 1545-1700. Paris, 1872.

Introducción de la Imprenta en América, con una Bibliografía de las obras impresas en aquel hemisferio desde 1540 a 1600. Madrid, 1872.

Fernand Colomb, sa vie, ses œuvres. Essai critique. Paris, 1872.

Les Colombe de France et d'Italie, Fameux marins du XV siècle; 1461-1491. Paris, 1874.

Le voyage de Verrazzano. Paris, 1876.

L'Histoire de Christophe Colomb attribuée à son fils Fernand. Examen critique. Paris, 1878.

Los Restos de Don Cristoval Colon. Disquisicion. Seville, 1878.

Les Sépultures de Christophe Colomb. Revue critique du premier rapport officiel publié sur ce sujet. Paris, 1879.

Jean et Sébastien Cabot, leur origine et leurs voyages. Etude de histoire critique, suivie d'une Cartographie, d'une Bibliographie et d'une Chronologie des voyages au Nord-Ouest, de 1497 à 1559. Paris, 1882.

Christophe Colomb et la Corse. Observations sur un décret récent du gouvernement français. Paris, 1883.

Les Corte-Real et leurs voyages au Nouveau-Monde. Paris, 1883.

Gaspar Corte-Real. La date exacte de sa dernière expédition au Nouveau-Monde. Paris, 1883.

Christophe Colomb, son origine, sa vie, ses voyages, sa famille et ses descendants. Paris, 1884.

L'Origine de Christophe Colomb. Paris, 1885. Grandeur et décadence de la Colombine. Paris, 1885.

La Columbine et Clément Marot. Paris, 1886.

Grandeza y decadencia de la Colombina. Seville, 1886. (Controversial articles.)

Excerpta Colombiniana. Paris, 1887.

Le Quatrième centenaire de la découverte du Nouveau-Monde. Genoa, 1887.

Christophe Colomb et Savone. Verzellino et ses "Memorie." Genoa, 1887.

Christopher Columbus and the Bank of St. George. New York, 1888. (Privately printed.)

Christoph Columbus im Orient. Leipzig, 1889.

Christoforo Colombo e gli orientali. Genoa, 1889.

Document inédit concernant Vasco da Gama. Paris, 1889.

The Late Samuel Latham Mitchill Barlow. New York, 1889.

Christophe Colomb, les Corses et le gouvernement Français. Paris, 1890.

Christoforo Colombo e il Banco di S. Giorgio. Genoa, 1890. (For private distribution by the City Council of Genoa.)

Nouvelles recherches sur l'histoire de l'Amérique. Paris, 1890.

Qui a imprimé la première lettre de Christophe Colomb? Leipzig, 1892.

Christophe Colomb devant l'Histoire. Paris, 1892.

John Cabot, the Discoverer of North America, and Sebastian His Son. London, 1896.

Opera Minora. Christophe Colomb et les Académiciens Espagnols notes pour servir à l'histoire de la science en Espagne au XIXe siècle. Paris, 1894.

Nearly all of Mr. Harris's books have been issued in sumptuous style. Sabin remarks that his Biblioteca Americana Vetustissima has never been surpassed as a specimen of American typography. Of his "Notes on Columbus," but ninety copies were printed, and these were for presentation only. The book was privately printed at the expense of Samuel L. M. Barlow, of New York, and is a beautiful as well as a rare specimen of printing. It is both bibliographical and historical, and in each department evinces great zeal and erudition. Of his "Notes on New France," some copies were printed on vellum and others on Dutch paper. A few copies of his great work on the "Discovery of America" were printed on India paper and some on Dutch hand-made paper.

4—WILLIAM LORING ANDREWS

It is becoming apparent to those who keep an eye on the auctions of Americana in Boston and New York that the books issued by William Loring Andrews, the well-known New York bibliophile, are in the same class as the Grolier Club publications. Last month a copy of his "New Amsterdam" (published at \$20 in 1897) brought \$45. A copy fetched \$38 at the Richmond sale; another copy some time before \$36. All the books bearing Mr. Andrews' name on their title-pages are certainly handsome specimens of typography, and their value is not confined to outward form, either.

The following is a bibliography of books issued in limited editions by Mr. Andrews:

1. A choice Collection of Books from the Aldine Presses in the possession of * * * * * with a short Introductory account of the Aldus Family taken mostly from Horne's Introduction to Bibliography. 8vo., pp. 23. De Vinne Press, New York, 1895. Two illustrations by the Bierstadt process. Edition, 50 copies on Holland paper, all numbered and signed.

2. Roger Payne and his Art. A short account of his life and work as a binder. 8vo., pp. 36. De Vinne Press, New York, 1892. Eleven illustrations by the Bierstadt process. Ten in color and gold. Edition, 120 copies on Holland paper; 10 copies on Japan paper. Subscription price, \$5 and \$10.

3. Jean Grollier de Servier, Viscount d'Agulisy. Some Account of his Famous Library. Small quarto, pp. 68. De Vinne Press, N. Y., 1892. Fourteen illustrations by the Bierstadt gelatine process, eleven of which are in colors and gold. Edition, 140 copies on handmade paper; 10 copies on Japan paper. Subscription price, \$10 and \$15.

4. The Bradford Map.—The City of New York at the time of the granting of the Montgomerie Charter. A description thereof compiled by William Loring Andrews to accompany a facsimile of an Actual Survey made by James Lyne and printed by William Bradford in 1731. Post qto., pp. 115. De Vinne Press, N. Y., 1893. Fifty illustrations, 11 full page artotypes and 39 electroypes in text. Edition, 142 copies on plate paper; 10 copies on Japan paper. Subscription price, \$10 and \$15.

5. "Among my Books." Printed for William Loring Andrews at the De Vinne Press, New York, 1894. Crown 8vo., pp. 32. 27 illustrations, 13 of which are full page artotypes (4 in color) and 14 are electroypes. Edition, 2 copies on vellum; 10 copies on Japan paper; 38 copies on Holland paper.

6. A Stray Leaf from the Correspondence of Washington Irving and Charles Dickens—Pictorial frontispiece. Small square 8vo., pp. 40. De Vinne Press, N. Y., 1894. Seven illustrations, 5 of which are electroypes and 2 engravings on copper, by E. Davis French. Edition, 77 copies, all on Japan paper. Subscription price, \$5.

7. A Short Historical Sketch of the Art of Bookbinding, by William L. Andrews, with a description of the Prominent Styles, by William Matthews. Small square 8vo., 51 pp. New York, 1895. Six illustrations, half tones. Edition, 50 copies on Japan paper. Subscription price, \$1.

8. The Old Booksellers of New York, and other Papers. 8vo., pp. 84. Gilliss Press, N. Y., 1895. Three illustrations, full page engravings on copper, by E. Davis French. Head and tail pieces and initial letters from designs by same artist. Edition, 132 copies on handmade paper; 10 copies on Japan paper. Subscription price, \$7.50 and \$20.

9. An Essay on the Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War. Being an account of a number of the engraved portraits connected therewith remarkable for their rarity or otherwise interesting.—To which is added an Appendix containing lists of portraits of Revolutionary Characters to be found in various English and American publications of the Eighteenth and the early part of the Nineteenth Century. Royal 8vo., pp. 100. Gilliss Bros., N. Y., 1896. Twenty illustrations, full page photogravure reproductions of the original engravings. Edition, 185 copies on handmade paper; 15 copies on Japan paper. Subscription price, \$10 and \$20.

10. The Journey of the Iconophiles around New York in search of the Historical and Picturesque. One illustration, a full page engraving on copper, by E. D. French, of the Battery, New York, in 1793. Royal 8vo., pp. 47. Gilliss Bros., N. Y., 1897. Edition, 87 copies on Japan; 6 copies on American handmade paper. Subscription price, \$4. Written to accompany the twelve New York views published by the Society of Iconophiles, first series, the subscription price of which was \$24.

11. A Prospect of the Colleges in Cambridge in New England. Engraved by Wm. Burgis in 1726. Six illustrations, photogravures, one a folding plate. Edition, 115 copies on handmade paper; 25 copies on Japan paper. Subscription price, \$7.50 and \$15.

12. New Amsterdam, New Orange, New York. A chronological arrangement of engraved views of the city from the first picture published in MDCLI. until the year MDCCC. 8vo., pp. 142. Gilliss Press, N. Y., 1897. Forty-eight illustrations, viz: 3 photo engravings in color, full page; 31 photogravures on copper, full page; 3 photogravures on gelatin in color; 11 head bands, tail pieces and initial letters and "Lines to the Reader." Engraved on copper by E. D.

French. Edition, 170 copies on American handmade paper; 30 copies on Japan paper. Subscription price, \$15 and \$50.

13. *Fragments of American History*, Illustrated solely by the works of those of our own engravers who flourished in the XVIII. century. Eighteen, illustrations, reproductions in color and black and white, of the original engravings, mostly photogravures. Small 8vo., pp. 69. Gilliss Press, N. Y., 1898. Edition, 80 copies on American handmade paper; 30 copies on Japan paper. Subscription price, \$12.50 and \$15.

HOW "HIAWATHA" IS PRONOUNCED

Miss Alice M. Longfellow, daughter of the poet, gives the authoritative pronunciation of "Hiawatha." She writes: "The pronunciation used by my father was 'He-awá-tha'—the accent on the first syllable being slighter than on the 'wa,' the 'a' sounded like 'a' in 'man,' and not 'war,' as sometimes used."

A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN MANUSCRIPTS

During the ten years of his editorial guidance of *The Atlantic Monthly*, Thomas Bailey Aldrich had the rare foresight to preserve the contributions of all the famous

writers for the magazine, and surely there were giants in those days. In magnificently bound volumes are preserved the originals of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and the whole coterie of poets and essayists of whom New England was so proud. These manuscripts are "inlaid," as it is called, a process so delicate and cunning that the very paper of the authors seems a part of the larger page, permitting also the reverse side—they did not always obey the rule of "one side of sheet only," the great ones of that day—to be read with perfect ease. Included are numerous manuscripts of English writers of renown. These books are of almost priceless value now; what they will be worth in fifty years is impossible to conjecture.

A COLLECTION OF SOUTHERN LITERATURE

A collection of works of Southern literature since the war has just been presented to the historical department of the Johns Hopkins University by Dr. Herbert B. Adams, professor of history. The gift contains nearly every work of Southern novelists written since the war.

STORY OF THE SAINTS AND SINNERS' CORNER

The famous Saints and Sinners' Corner is no more. On the 17th of February, fire destroyed the extensive Chicago book-store of A. C. McClurg & Co. It was the late Eugene Field who gave the quaint name to the corner of the store reserved for the display and sale of old books. Conspicuous among the book enthusiasts who rarely missed a daily visit to the corner were the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, the Rev. Melancthon Woolsey Stryker and the Rev. Father Hogan. This quadrilateral of the cloth, covering so many different creeds, was a new and engaging study to the satirist. As in previous years out West, when the characters of the stage

and the acquaintances of the green room were made to furnish him with so much material for story, witicism and caricature, the literary divines that fell in his way now became Field's victims. He dubbed their rendezvous "Saints and Sinners' Corner," holding himself the exemplar of the "sinner." The corner he coddled and nursed as he had coddled and nursed the beautiful baby Emma Abbott never had, and he wrote reams of stories that were copied throughout this country. Imaginary meetings of the bibliomaniac cult and versified satire localized in the corner of the old books came from Field's pen in a stream that trickled through all the literary channels of all the cities having any,

until the "Saints and Sinners' Corner" came to be regarded as a sort of shrine, if not a curio among world-famed corners.

Some entertaining incidents pertaining to the famous nook are given by a writer in the Chicago Tribune. On a blood red sheet of paper inclosed in a blood red envelope the following was one day discovered in the "Saints and Sinners' Corner":

IN TRUST FOR THE PREACHERS.

The Epistle of
St. Eugene to St. Francis,

A. D., 1893.

Published by the Chicago Tract Society
(elevated).

THE EPISTLE.

When man forsakes the narrow path
Which righteous Presbyterians tread,
He dons the ribald garb of wrath
And flaunts the wicked color, red.

His hat and socks of carmine hue
Offend his brother's startled gaze;
His shoes are red, his kerchiefs, too,
With vanities vermillion blaze.

And flaming thus from head to foot,
He boldly stalks from bad to worse,
Pining to paint creation red—
And all is read except his verse.

Pastors, I know whereof I speak;
Oh! shun damnation's yawning brink,
And orthodox salvation seek
In cream white note and violet pink.

The writer, it will be perceived, was Field, while "St. Francis" is none other than the Rev. Mr. Gunsaulus, who had a weakness for red neckties and other florid fashions. "And all is read except his verse," alludes to a volume which not even the personal popularity of the preacher could tempt any considerable number of persons to place on their book shelves.

The greatest event in the history of the corner was planned by Field himself, and in it he was the leading actor. Shortly before New Year's, 1890, the following invitation was sent out:

.....
"SAINTS' AND SINNERS' CORNER."
DEC. 31, 1890.
BE THERE! 10:30 P. M. SHARP.
.....

To see the old year out and the new year in! That was the merry purpose. At the

time advertised, with Melville E. Stone as master of ceremonies, informal entertainment was begun, and continued in story-telling and recitation until the hour and minute hands of the clock were as one on the figure XII. Then the lights went out, leaving every one to witness the succession of years in darkness. At the same moment there came from the distant gloom of the store, in sepulchral tones, these spoken lines, heard for the first time:

DIBBDIN'S GHOST.

Dear wife, last midnight while I read
The tomes you so despise,
A spectre rose beside my bed
And spoke in this true wise:
"From Canaan's beatific coast
I've come to visit thee—
For I am Frogmell Dibdin's ghost!"
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

I bade him welcome, and we twain
Discussed with buoyant hearts
The various things that appertain
To bibliomaniac arts.
"Since you are fresh from t'other side,
Pray tell me of that host
That treasured books before they died."
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

"They've entered into perfect rest,
For in the life they've won
There are no auctions to molest—
Nor creditors to dun.
Their heavenly rapture has no bounds
Beside that jasper sea.
It is a joy unknown to Lowndes,"
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

Much I rejoiced to hear him speak
Of biblio bliss above,
For I am one of those who seek
What bibliomaniacs love.
"But tell me—for I long to hear
What interests me most,
Are wives admitted to that sphere?"
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

"The womenfolks are few up there,
For 'twere not fair you know,
That they our heavenly joy should share
Who vex us here below!
The few are those who have been kind
To husbands such as we—
They knew our fads and didn't mind,"
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

"But what of those who scolded us
When we would read in bed—
Or, wanting victuals, made a fuss
When we bought books instead?"

And what of those who dusted not
Our treasured pride and boast—
Shall they profane that sacred spot?"
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

"O, no! They tread that other path
Which leads where torments roll,
And worms—yes, bookworms, vent their wrath
Upon the guilty soul!
Untouched by bibliomaniacs' grace,
That saveth such as we,
They wallow in that dreadful place!"
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

"To my dear wife will I recite
What things I've heard you say;
She'll let me read the books by night,
She'll let me buy by day;
For we together, by and by,
Would join that heavenly host—
She's earned a rest as well as I!"
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

The lights renewed and Field almost riotously congratulated, illuminated menus were passed among the assembled bibliomaniacs seated and disposed about in all conceivable positions among the books, and on the old book boxes brought up from the cellar to serve as seats. A pail of punch and something much more potent in quickening the blood were provided for the irreclaimable sinners. Oysters, deviled crabs, salad, cheese, coffee and cigars were served in plenty, and the session was prolonged far into the morning. Paul du Chaillu, the distinguished French traveler, who was present, declared he never enjoyed so heartily the birth of a year.

Field had poked around the Wabash front of the store until he found a cheap autograph album, which he dedicated with impromptu verse as the future secret repository of a thought each member should inscribe. This album, full of literary bequests to the "corner," burned with the other treasures lost in the fire.

Among the sinners who followed in the wicked ways of their self-assumed champion were Dr. W. F. Poole, then librarian at the Newberry. Dr. Poole was one of two elements, such as oil and water, that Field with all his jocular ingenuity could never mix. The other was William Henry Smith, then at the head of the Associated Press. Dr. Poole

and Mr. Smith were given to historical criticism in the Dial, and one had gone so far in intellectual depravity some years previous as to remorselessly criticise the learned historical criticism of the other, whereat a cataclysm befell the friendship of the two worthy gentlemen. For years they passed each other by in scorn and loathing, and in the "Saints and Sinners" Corner" the appearance of one meant the disappearance of the other.

Charles A. Barnes, the owner of the celebrated collection of Americana; Slason Thompson, the author, playwright and general all-round athlete with the editorial pen; and Frank M. Morris were also members of the set.

Then there was Melville E. Stone, whom Field continually tried to plague by pointing him out as a bibliomaniac on the subject of crime and detective fiction, though in fact he was engaged in making a collection of Napoleon literature that is now said to be one of the most complete in the country.

Frank Larned was the only one of the saints and sinners who had the hardihood to cross swords with Field. It seems that some ill-disposed Chicago woman had facetiously remarked that Field's face always reminded her of a convict, and, the quotation reaching Larned's ears, he ever afterwards pestered Field with it. Larned, talented and unassuming, wrote that delightful bit of versification, "I Love You, Field, for Dibdin's Ghost," with the refrain, "Many a hearty laugh beside," which has perished with the "Saints and Sinners" album, unless Francis Wilson copied it when gathering material for his little book on Field.

Perhaps Ben T. Cable was the object of most envy in the corner, for, by a rare stroke of enterprise, made possible by the want of foresight and courage in rivals, he secured the greatest treasure ever bartered there. This was George Washington's copy of Robert Burns' poems, in the first American edition. Washington's library was sold to

Henry Stevens of London, by him catalogued and sold for the most part in detail to Boston collectors. The Burns volume had drifted to Canada, where Mr. Millard secured it. When it made its appearance in the corner Frank Gunsaulus got the first option, Bristol the second, Stryker the third, and Cable the fourth. The price, \$150, was a little high for the saints, who made no pretense as to bank accounts, and to Cable's great delight he was one day informed that he stood first in line of succession of those who had asked the privilege of buying the book. Many times since then Mr. Millard has offered him \$300 for the volume. It is easily worth \$500, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Cable would part with it for \$600.

Field was essentially a bibliophrydasiac, or, in other words, an inspirer of bibliomania. His most notable proselytes to the noble craze were Francis Wilson, the comedian, and Harry B. Smith, the librettist. Although they had never collected any books until Field introduced them to the seductive corner of the most worshiped saints and most hopeless sinners, they took so kindly to the disease that they are now known in the book markets of Europe as well as at home for their enthusiasm, knowledge and lavishness.

Wilson relates in his book that he found it impossible to get a volume of the first edition of the "Denver Tribune Primer," because of the obstacles Field himself put in his way to bother and tease him. One day about two weeks before he died Field showed Millard a copy of what Wilson coveted, and said: "I intend that he shan't have it, just to worry him. I'm going over and will sell it to Cleveland," meaning Mr. C. B. Cleveland, who was one of the liberal plungers of the corner. Cleveland paid \$50 for the book, and was glad to get it.

Some weeks ago a Denver bookseller walked into the corner, and, addressing Mr. Millard, said: "I believe I have something here that will interest you." He then

showed a letter from Field in the years ago, in which he had inclosed \$10 as the sufficient price for the volume, given to him at that figure, because he "intended to present it to his dear friend, Francis Wilson." The two book experts had a good laugh over Field's Yankee trick, and the Denver man satisfied himself with the reflection, "Well, I did well after all, for I got the book for a dollar."

Field's bibliomania dialogues, in which the several characters of the corner are made to air their hobbies and entangle each other in satirical controversy, would fill volumes. They are gemmed with bibliomaniac verse and epigram. A fair sample of the latter has the bookworm for its subject.

Guy Magee was one of the saddest of the sinner cases. He had at first what seemed a rational attack, but in course of time it developed into a serious and not too happy case of obsession. Guy ran to dramatic novelties, and soon accumulated such a passion for them that he decided to go into the business of buying and selling, so that he might always have something new and alluring within reach, while he would be enabled to rid himself of the stale and tiresome. But, like Don Vincente, the friar of Poblat Convent, who turned bookseller at Barcelona that he might live happily in the midst of fresh old books, he conceived such a fondness for those treasures in demand by patrons that he could not bring himself to that calculating state of mind which would suffer him to part with them. So Guy closed shop, and voted himself a clever collector but a poor jobber in books.

E. G. Asay, the veteran collector, whose library had been dispersed by reverses of fortune, was the patriarch of the corner for a long time, and its most entertaining visitor, for he never tired of relating experiences in book collecting that presented in every imaginable phase of tragedy, romance and comedy the trials and tribulations of bibliomania.

W. Irving Way, who is now a catalogue authority and a dealer, was in the earlier days of the corner one of its most exalted members. The record shows that in the mail of a single day as many as six letters making frantic inquiry for books were received from him.

Mrs. F. S. Peabody, a distinguished extra illustrator, was the only woman of Chicago who was recognized as qualified for honorary membership, since women manifestly could not be admitted as sermonizing saints, and who would dare to advocate their admission to the corner as sinners!

Booth and Barrett called invariably together, as honorary outside members; Booth uninterested and taciturn, Barrett inquisitive and full of the desire of investment. His purchases were always of books pertaining to the stage or its history.

Charles Dudley Warner invariably "dropped in" at the corner during his visits to Chicago. One morning about 10 o'clock he discovered to his surprise and delight a Villon. "I declare," he exclaimed, "I have never before seen an unabridged edition," and thereupon sat down to devour it. At 4 o'clock, just six hours later—not having removed his eyes from the book in the meantime—he arose, looked at his watch, and remarking, "Well, well, I haven't had lunch yet," glided out of the corner as though still in a literary trance.

Henry Irving has bought in the corner at a single purchase as much as \$1,000 worth of old English publications to take home, and he gave as his reason for doing so, strange to say, that the books were cheaper than in London.

Sol Smith Russell and Joe Jefferson took little out of the corner save dramatic lore, to the collection of which both are devoted.

The last notable purchase in the corner was \$500 worth of Cruikshankiana, made by Banker George A. Laurens of Galesburg.

Among the latter-day recruits of the corner were President Finley of Knox College,

Horace H. Martin, S. M. Crandall, George S. Payson, the book-bindings collector; Dr. Neeley of Memphis, whose passion is books on dueling; George Merriweather, the first edition chaser; Henry Selfridge of Marshall Field & Co., who promises to develop into the most lavish collector of the city; John A. Spoor, and John H. Wren of the Caxton Club.

In the history of the world only a few bibliotaphs have existed. One of them was a member of the corner coterie—DeWitt Miller. The bibliotaph, in contrast to the bibliophile, who loves books, and the bibliomaniac, who is possessed by an unrestrained passion for them, is one who delights in buying and storing them as squirrels, mice and ground animals store things against the imaginary needs of a future day.

Bishop Heber was the most distinguished of bibliotaphs. He was rich and he bought books by the tens of thousands. He would hold as foolishness that saying of the Greeks which exhorts one to do nothing too much. According to Heber's theory, it was impossible to have too many books. He had a library in his house at Hodnet. His residence in Pimlico, where he died, was filled, like Magliabecchi's at Florence, with books from the top to the bottom; every chair, every table, every passage contained piles of erudition. He had a house in York street, London, filled with books. He had a library at Oxford, one at Antwerp, one at Brussels, and one at Ghent. The most accurate estimate of his collections places the total at 146,827 volumes, which cost him half a million dollars. After his death the catalogue of his accumulations was published in three parts and the sales lasted over three years.

What Bishop Heber was to England DeWitt Miller is to the United States. The bibliotaph of the "Saints and Sinners' Corner" already has large collections stored in a dozen cities, and it is doubtful whether he knows himself how many books he really owns.

A FEW ANNOUNCEMENTS

Articles in preparation for the July number of Book-Lore include:

Modern American Book-Plates, with numerous illustrations.

Bibliography of Jonathan Carver's Travels.

First Editions of American Authors, with numerous fac-similes of title pages.

The Oldest Manuscript in America.

Review of the Year's Book-Auctions.

Nos. 1 and 3 of American Book-Lore can no longer be supplied. A few copies remain of No. 2, which will be sold at the regular price as long as the supply holds out.

A large number of subscriptions expire with this issue of Book-Lore, which completes Vol. 1. A renewal is requested.

MR. LUDWIG ROSENTHAL'S NEW
CATALOGUE

Several rarities of exceptional interest are included in a catalogue just issued by Ludwig Rosenthal, 16 Hildegardstrasse, Munich. Three of the items are: A collection of

Hulsius in fifteen parts, listed at 5,000 marks; a remarkable Giovanni Verrazzano globe, a fac-simile of which is given in the catalogue; the Stephen Plannck issue of the Columbus letter, offered for 18,000 marks. The catalogue is a remarkable one in many respects; it is carefully compiled and is rendered doubly valuable by the inclusion of 126 fac-similes illustrating some of the rarer items. The Americana offered by Mr. Rosenthal is of the kind now seldom obtainable, except upon the dispersion of notable libraries.

WANTS OF THE BOOK HUNTERS

EDWARD H. CURRIER, Manchester, N. H.

Familiar Wild Flowers, by Hulme; published by Cassell & Co. Vols. III and IV, in ornamental cloth or leather binding.

Familiar Garden Flowers, by Hulme; published by Cassell & Co. Vols. I, III, IV, V, in ornamental cloth or leather binding.

HENRY E. LEGLER, Milwaukee, Wis.

Colton's Tour of the Lakes, 2 vols.

Shea's Charlevoix, Vol. 4.

Harrisse, Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima and Additions, 2 vols.

Asher's Voyages of Hulsius.

Do., New Netherlands.

OLD SCANDINAVIAN NEWSPAPERS

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY PROF. R. B. ANDERSON

Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, editor of Amerika, has a unique and valuable collection of old Scandinavian newspapers. The collection includes copies of practically all the Norwegian papers published in this country before 1875, and was recently presented to Prof. Anderson by a friend in St. Ansgar, Ia.

The first newspaper published in any Scandinavian tongue in America made its appearance in Norway, Racine County, Wis., July 29, 1847. The name was Nordlyset (The Northern Light). It was published by Bache, Heg and Reymert, and edited by J. D. Reymert. Heg was the father of Col. Hans Heg, of the Fifteenth Wisconsin. Reymert was a member of the constitutional convention of

Wisconsin, and later member of both the Senate and Assembly. He died a year ago last March in California. Nordlyset was a four-page paper with four columns to the page. It was moved from Norway, Racine County, to Racine, where its name was changed to The Demokraten. From Racine it was some time later moved to Janesville, where it finally died in the fall of 1857. Reymert ceased to be the editor of The Nordlyset before it was moved to Racine, and he was succeeded by Knud Langland, who afterward became well-known as a Norwegian journalist.

Last winter Prof. Anderson lectured in St. Ansgar, Ia., and there he found an old Norwegian pioneer who had been collecting

Norwegian newspapers for the past fifty years or more, and he donated his whole collection to Prof. Anderson. Among the collection is a bound volume containing a great many numbers of *The Nordlyset* and *The Demokraten*, probably the only copies in existence. This collection of old papers, the professor says, will be of great value to him in preparing his history of Norwegian immigration and of the Norwegian settlements in the United States. After he has taken what extracts he desires from the collection he will give it to his alma mater, Luther College in Decorah, Ia., which is collecting all newspapers, books and pamphlets published in the Norwegian language or by Norwegians in America, and all other things that can serve in any way to throw light on the history of the Norwegians in this country. The collection makes a stack about five feet high.

WHEN BOOKS WERE CHEAP

In view of the extravagant prices now paid for *Jesuit Relations*, it is interesting to learn, as noted in the introduction to the *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, that the twenty-three volumes left by Southey

sold, at his death, for less than £8 the entire lot, and that thirty more were purchased at Quebec in 1851 for \$100.

AUTHORS AS DIPLOMATS—A LIST

Benjamin Franklin, minister to France.
Washington Irving, minister to Spain.
Lew Wallace, minister to Turkey.
George Bancroft, minister to Germany; minister to England; minister to Russia.
Nathaniel Hawthorne, consul at Liverpool.
John Howard Payne, consul at Tunis.
W. W. Astor, minister to Italy.
Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), consul at Venice.
James Russell Lowell, minister to England; minister to Spain.
Bayard Taylor, minister to Germany.
John Bigelow, minister to France.
Arthur Sherburn Hardy, minister to Persia.
Eugene Schuyler, minister to Greece.
Bret Harte, consul at Glasgow.
George Perkins Marsh, minister to Italy; minister to Turkey.
John Lothrop Motley, minister to Austria.
Andrew D. White, minister to Germany.
J. B. Angell, minister to China; minister to Turkey.
George H. Boker, minister to Turkey.
William Dean Howells, consul at Venice.
John James Platt, consul at Queenstown.
John Hay, minister to England.
Rasmus B. Anderson, minister to Denmark.
S. G. W. Benjamin, minister to Persia.

EARLY AMERICAN MAGAZINES

No abatement is evident in the tremendous activity of the magazine press. At least one magazine is born every month, and the list of this class of periodicals is becoming formidable in length. It is interesting to note, by way of comparison, the number and names of magazines printed in the United States at the beginning of the century. Thomas, in his "History of Printing," enumerates those published in 1810:

MASSACHUSETTS.

Anthology, and Boston Review. Published Monthly, at Boston, for the Proprietors. Printed by Thomas B. Wait and Company. Price five dollars per annum.

Panoplist, or Gospel Magazine. Monthly, at Boston, for the Proprietors. Printed at Charles-town, by Samuel Armstrong.

Omnium Gatherum. Monthly, at Boston.
Christian Monitor. Quarter yearly. Half bound. Published at Boston for the Proprietors. Price two dollars per annum.

Bibliothéque Portative. Monthly, at Boston. Printed by Buckingham, True and Titcomb.
Boston Mirror. Weekly on Saturday. Demy quarto. Price two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Printed by E. Oliver, at Boston.
Something. Weekly. Printed at Boston.

CONNECTICUT.

The Evangelical Magazine. Monthly, at Hartford. Published by Peter B. Gleason.

NEW YORK.

Medical Repository and Review of Medical, Surgical and Scientific Knowledge. Monthly, at New York. Lately published, quarter yearly, by J. & T. Swords, but now by Miller and Mitchell.
Medical and Philosophical Journal and Review. Semiannually. Published by J. & T. Swords.

The Churchman's Magazine. At New York. Published by J. & T. Swords.

Rambler's Magazine. Monthly, at New York. New York Weekly Museum. Every Saturday. Half a sheet, quarto. Published by M. Harrison. Journal des Dames. Monthly, at New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Rees's Cyclopaedia, in half volumes, quarter yearly, at Philadelphia, by Samuel F. Bradford.

Port Folio. Published monthly at Philadelphia, edited by Joseph Dennie.

Select Review, and Spirit of Foreign Magazines. Monthly. At Philadelphia.

Mirror of Taste, and Dramatic Censor. Monthly. Philadelphia.

Literary Reporter. Irregularly. Printed by D. Hogan, Philadelphia.

L'Hemisphere. A literary and political journal in the French language. 16 pages, medium. Published weekly, at Philadelphia, by J. J. Negrin.

Philadelphia Repertory. Weekly. Published by Dennis Hart.

Tickler. One sheet, folio, weekly. Printed in Philadelphia, by George Hembold.

MARYLAND.

American Law Journal, and Miscellaneous Repository. Monthly, at Baltimore. John E. Hall, editor.

VIRGINIA.

The Visitor. Every week. Half a sheet, quarto. Printed by Lynch and Southgate, in Richmond.

The Lynchburgh Evangelical Magazine. Published monthly at Lynchburgh. Printed by William W. Gray.

KENTUCKY.

The Garden. A small work of twelve pages. 12mo. Published every other week, at Bardstown, by William Dromgoole.

TENNESSEE.

The Museum. Published monthly, at Nashville, by T. G. Bradford.

FIELD'S MODEL PRIMER SOLD FOR \$125

This story is told by William E. Curtis, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Herald:

There was a remarkable case of barter on the floor of the house to-day. Mr. Frank L. Hanvey, a Washington bibliophile, in the presence of Congressmen Cochran and Benton of Missouri, handed Congressman Champ Clark \$125 and in return received from Mr. Clark a much-worn little book with a blue cover. The book was one of the seven existing copies of the original edition of Eugene Field's "Model Primer," and was the prop-

erty of Mrs. Bob White of Mexico, Mo. When subscriptions were being raised in Missouri for the Field monument, J. West Goodwin, the well-known Missouri editor, conceived the idea of reprinting the Field "Model Primer" and selling fac-similes. In writing an account of the manner in which he proposed to raise a Field monument fund he related how he had secured a copy of the first edition from Mrs. White. Mr. Goodwin's story fell into the hands of Mr. Hanvey of this city and he at once opened a correspondence with Mrs. White. She did not care to part with her treasure, but when Mr. Hanvey told her he was willing to have her name her own price she referred him to Congressman Clark. An interview took place during the holidays, at which Mr. Hanvey offered \$125. The book arrived yesterday and this morning Mr. Hanvey met Mr. Clark on the floor of the house by appointment just before the opening of the session, handed him the check for \$125 and received the book. Mr. Hanvey told Mr. Clark he would not feel perfectly satisfied the book was genuine until after he had shown it to Francis Wilson, the comedian, who is now playing in this city, and who is an authority upon the works of Eugene Field. Mr. Clark assured Mr. Hanvey that if Mr. Wilson did not pronounce the book a copy of the original edition he would, of course, return him the money. Mr. Hanvey is a contractor at 213 Twelfth street, Washington.

AMERICAN MSS. AND WHERE THEY ARE

Wisconsin Historical Society: A remarkable collection of 20,000 documents, gathered by Lyman C. Draper, pertaining to trans-Allegheny settlement, and particularly to George Rogers Clark, Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton and other border characters. Also 100 bound volumes of manuscripts relating to the history of fur-trading in Wisconsin.

Lenox Library, now a part of the New York Public Library: Spanish manuscripts relating to America, about 200 volumes, including

original autograph letters of Diego Columbus, son of the discoverer, and many papers of exceptional importance. The greater part of this collection was formed by Don Antonio de Uguina, of Madrid. The American manuscripts include Washington's farewell address.

American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia: Correspondence of Benjamin Franklin, 8 vols.; correspondence of Arthur and Richard Henry Lee, supplementing other portions in the libraries of Harvard College and the University of Virginia, 2 vols.

Rhode Island Historical Society: About 100 folio volumes of revolutionary papers.

New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.: New York and Vermont papers, 200 vols., Daniel D. Tompkins papers, 15 vols., from Henry Stevens, of Barnet, Vt.; Gov. Minthorn Tompkins; Sir William Johnson papers, 22 vols., from J. T. Cooper; Gov. Geo. Clinton papers, 52 vols.; documents relating to early New York history, 342 vols.

Massachusetts Historical Society: Papers and notes gathered by James Savage, in the preparation of his "Genealogical Dictionary of New England;" collection of original papers and copies formed by Francis Park-

man in the pursuit of his historical researches.

Boston Public Library: Mather papers, 1632-89; Cotton papers, 1632-86; Prince papers, 1676-99.

Long Island Historical Society: One hundred and three original letters of Washington; letters of Richard Henry Lee, Horatio Gates and other eminent men of the period.

Harvard University Library: The collection of manuscripts of Jared Sparks. These are mostly copies, but include some originals, such as the papers of Gov. Bernard, one of the royal governors of Massachusetts.

New Hampshire Historical Society: Daniel Webster's papers, in 20 vols.; revolutionary war documents, including Gen. John Sullivan's letters, Gen. Jonathan Chase's papers, Col. Timothy Bedel's papers.

ANOTHER EDITION OF HAMOR'S VIRGINIA

Mr. H. N. Stevens has recently discovered that there are two editions of Hamor's "True Discourse of the Present Estate of Virginia," 1615, a fact which appears to have hitherto escaped the attention of American bibliographers. On page 60 the subject matter of the last paragraph is entirely different.

GLEANINGS FROM OLD CATALOGUES

2—HENRY STEVENS

Doubtless more of the early books relating to America passed through the hands of Henry Stevens than of any other one man. As London agent for James Lenox, John Carter-Brown and other great collectors at a time when the field was comparatively unexplored, he possessed exceptional advantages. In his "Recollections" he says that even as a youth he was "dabbling in books and manuscripts by way of keeping the pot boiling," and his vacations he spent in "prospecting in out-of-the-way places for historical nuggets, mousing through public and private libraries and old homestead garrets,

chiefly on behalf of Peter Force and his American archives. Rich harvests of old papers, early American imprints and sallow pamphlets were gathered in these excursions, that extended from Maine to Virginia."

In the course of his bibliographical labors, Mr. Stevens issued many catalogues that are eagerly sought to-day by collectors on account of their thoroughness and accuracy. Mr. Stevens had many eccentricities of character, and some of his whimsicalities have crept into the notes with which his catalogues are enriched. On the whole, how-

ever, these catalogue notes embody a vast fund of information not elsewhere obtainable. The following notes, selected at random, are given for their curious interest:

Bryant (William Cullen). *The Embargo; or, Sketches of the Times. A Satire.* The second edition, corrected and enlarged. Together with the Spanish Revolution, and other Poems; fine and uncut, scarce. 8vo. For the author, by E. G. House, Boston, 1809.

The preface of the first edition of the *Embargo* was dated Cummington, Oct. 25, 1808, when its author was but thirteen years old. This fact being doubted by some persons, his friends therefore in the advertisement of this edition, "assure the public that Mr. Bryant, the author, is a native of Cummington, in the county of Hampshire, and in the month of November last arrived at the age of fourteen years." The author still lives (June, 1872), and may he long continue at his *Evening Post*.

American Cookery, or the Art of Dressing Viands, Fish, Poultry, and Vegetables, and of making Puff Pastes, Pies, etc., and all kinds of Cakes, by an American Orphan. 12mo. Elijah Brooks, Walpole, N. H., 1812.

Chouder, lamb pie, Indian pudding, pumpkin pie, hoe cake, slap jacks, election cake, buck wheats, federal pancakes, cookies, molasses ginger-bread, etc., are the delicacies herein taught by this orphan.

Jackson (Gen. Andrew). [Two coffin handbills, or broadsides, being an account of the execution of the Six Militia Men, with the approval of General Jackson, 21 Feb. 1815, each with the six coffins.] With a ballad of 16 stanzas; scarce and outrageous. Boston, July 4, 1828.

Got up by party politicians purely as electioneering documents in the Presidential Campaign, wholly regardless of decency, and with just truth enough for a foundation for round plump party lies. These waifs had the same kind of influence on the popular mind then that the Harrison melodies had some years later. They bear the impress of the times, and are difficult to meet with now.

Moore (Thomas, Poet, etc.). *Epistles, Odes, and other Poems.* Cloth; 4to. London, 1806.

First edition, of considerable rarity, published at three guineas, and being on paper known among the London butter-men as the quarter-pound-pot-size, it became popular, and the entire edition was soon spread. The book, read in the light of to-day in this country, is an uncommon curiosity, more provocative of smiles than frowns. A good number of the poems and poetical epistles, as well as some of the occasional pieces in prose, were written during the Poet's travels in America. His own youthful importance seems to have been dwarfed for the first time in his life by Niagara, and hence his dislike to the whole country. He was nowhere properly appreciated, not even in Washington, with its Tiber and streets of magnificent distances, but in Canada he stood on his own soil (dirt) and threw it, and felt happier. Some of his finer poems, as for instance the Canadian Boat Song, are in this volume, but they are so mixed up with Tom Moore unrefined, that the volume as a whole is an unfortunate monument to the great Irish poet. He wrote spitefully, and shortly after, on publishing his volume at three times the price, wrote in his preface, respecting his productions in America: "And though prudence might have dictated gentler language, truth, I think, would have justified severer." He lived to think differently. In his last illness, on receiving from the writer a box of Boston crackers, the aged Poet sent back words of thanks, adding playfully that he never enjoyed anything with better relish, except perhaps the news that his Poems had been reprinted in America, and were read with interest on the banks of the Ohio.

Carew (Bampfylde-Moore). *An Apology for the Life of Mr. B.-M. Carew, commonly called the King of the Beggars, with his travels twice through great part of America; the Ninth Edition, with the large folded portrait;* 8vo. R. Goadby, London, 1775.

Carew was born at Devon in 1693, was tried at Exeter about 1739 or 1740, and banished to Maryland, where he went at the cost of the public. He gives an amusing account of the country, and his adventures in Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, till he embarked at New London for England. His accounts how he bamboozled and bled Whitfield, Thos. Penn, Gov. Thomas and many others of good repute, are amusing, true or not.

A NEW BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN AUTHORS

Rumor has it that Mr. DeWitt Miller, of Philadelphia, assisted by Mr. Paul Lempéry, of Cleveland, is about to issue a bibliography of first editions of American authors. If the report is true, collectors of this class of Americana may expect a work of great excellence, for the gentlemen mentioned are in every way competent to compile a work of great excellence.

SUIT OVER THE COLUMBUS LETTER

Brayton Ives has lost his suit against a London firm of booksellers to recover \$4,374, with interest, representing in part the amount paid for the Spanish letter of Columbus. The case has excited much interest among collectors. The letter was sent by Columbus to Luis de Sant'Angel, dated February 15, 1493, and was supposed to have been printed in quarto by Johann Rosenbach at Barcelona early in April of the same year. Mr. Ives claims that the defendants guaranteed that the book was a copy of Columbus's letter first announcing his discovery of the New World, printed from movable types, and

not a reproduction by photography, lithography, engraving, or any other process. He, therefore, on March 21, 1890, gave £900 for the book. He says that some five years afterward he discovered that he had been deceived, and that the book was only "a counterfeit presentment" of the work which he believed he had bought—a skillful reproduction of the original work by means of photographic plates. He says that, if this be so, the book is worth only 10s.6d. The case was decided against him, however.

Until 1866 it was supposed that no copy of Columbus's letter in Spanish was to be found. Then, however, a copy was discovered in the Ambrosian Library in Milan. In 1889 the Ives copy was found in the possession of an Italian family. It was thought to resemble the Ambrosian copy; but the typographical differences were such as to seem to prove that they are separate and different editions. At the time Mr. Ives's copy came into the market it was considered to be the *editio princeps*, and the Ambrosian a copy. In 1889 another copy of the Spanish letter, in folio, was offered by a dealer in Paris at \$13,000; but eminent authorities, among them Henry Harrisse, did not hesitate to assert that it was not a genuine early edition. Some time later Quaritch obtained possession of this folio copy and offered it at about two-thirds of the former owner's price, or \$8,000. Quaritch professed to be quite confident both as to the time and place when and where his copy was printed. Inasmuch as the printed letter bears no mark of date or place or printer's name, it would be a difficult matter to sustain such an assertion by proof whether the copy be folio or quarto.

AMERICAN BOOK-LORE

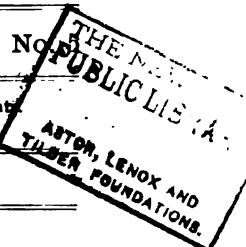
QUARTERLY

VOL. 1

MILWAUKEE, WIS., JULY, 1899

The subscription price of American Book-Lore is \$1.00 per annum, in advance. Single copies, 25 cents.
Address all communications: Henry R. Legler, 480 Bradford Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Entered at the Post Office, Milwaukee, Wis., as second-class mail matter.



THE EARLIEST AMERICAN IMPRINTS

BY GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP

The earliest American imprint which is known to have survived to the present day consists of the last two leaves of a *Manual de Adultos*—a religious treatise for the use of the Catholic missionaries—printed in Mexico in 1540. It is, however, quite certain that this was not the first book printed in America.

Mexico, during the decade following the successful filibustering expedition under Cortez, expanded with extraordinary rapidity from a conquered city-state into the capital of the continental empire of New Spain. It quickly became evident that the guidance and control of this new empire required better and stronger men than were to be found among the adventurous pioneers who flocked into the country at the first reports of the wealth of Motecuzoma. The Emperor-King of Spain, Charles V, as soon as he realized the danger that his new possessions would be wrecked by the personal petty controversies among those who had gained control of its affairs, determined to put an end to the existing condition of strife and bickerings and rivalry among the newly established lords of the country. After considerable difficulty, he succeeded in enlisting the services of two of the ablest and two of the noblest men whom Europe has yet contributed to the development of America. Fray Juan de Zumarraga, who accepted the appointment as Bishop of Mexico, had estab-

lished his reputation as a wise, discreet and skilful administrator several years before, by pacifying a witchcraft epidemic in a manner which makes us wish that New England might have been equally favored a century and a half later. Don Antonio de Mendoza, who came in later years to be known as "the good viceroy," undertook the control of the civil administration of New Spain.

Both of these officials took ample time to prepare for his new duties, before crossing the Atlantic. During the years 1533 and 1534 they were frequently together at Seville, and we may feel very certain, in view of after events, that at more than one of their conferences they had before them a printer of the place, with whom they eventually entered into an agreement by which he bound himself to set up a branch of his printing establishment in the new world. This printer, Juan Cromberger, was the second of his name to carry on this business in Seville, where the father and son produced work which places them among the most competent of the early Spanish typographers.

In his conferences with Fr. Juan and D. Antonio, Cromberger was probably called upon to discuss the prospects of the American printing business from two points of view. The viceroy-elect desired the assistance of a press, to enable him to publish broadcast the orders and proclamations by

which he hoped to re-establish peaceful progress in the land of the Aztecs. The new Bishop thought of the spiritual needs of his flock, but chiefly of the importance of placing before the eyes of the natives the teachings of the Christian Church. Bishop and viceroy were agreed in wanting a press established in America, but the different reasons why they wished it must be kept in mind, in order to understand the history of its earliest productions.

Cromberger, in accordance with his agreement, selected press and type, and shipped them to Vera Cruz, in charge of an assistant commissioned to act as his representative in conducting the business in America. It is supposed that they crossed the Atlantic in the spring voyage of 1536, and that the first productions were turned off the press in Mexico before the end of that year.

The members of the various religious orders represented in New Spain had known for several years that the press was to be set up in Mexico, and they had devoted much time to the preparation of various works of spiritual enlightenment which they hoped to have printed, to assist them in their missionary labors. When Cromberger's representative was ready for business, however, other matters demanded his attention. The civil government had the first claim on his services, for the printing of the official circulars, broadside proclamations, and similar things of temporary but instant importance. Not only was it necessary to print these things at once, but the printing of them used up almost all of the stock of paper brought over with the press from Europe. As a result, after two years of impatient waiting, the Bishop wrote the King a most pathetic account of his disappointment, complaining that almost no progress had been made in the publication of books, which were imperatively needed for the schools and the missionaries working among the natives.

Only one of the works prepared before the arrival of the press appears to have been

printed. This, the first book printed in America, was a translation into Spanish of a favorite text book in the Dominican colleges, the *Escala Spiritual para llegar al Cielo*, by S. Juan Climaco—a sort of *Stepping Heavenward* or "Spiritual ladder for the ascent into Heaven." The translator—there are reasons for things, the world over—was Fr. Juan de Estrada, whose father was the royal treasurer to the Audiencia, and the virtual ruler of New Spain during most of the preceding decade.

In the study of early printing it is usually possible to draw a sharp distinction between the merely historical and the more properly bibliographical treatment—that is, between the information gleaned from documentary sources regarding books which are supposed to have been printed, and that which is based upon the examination of existing copies of the actual books produced by the printers who are being studied. This distinction is not quite possible in the study of Mexican printing. Thirty years ago, two of the most eminent Spanish students of early American history edited a very important volume of *Cartas de Indias*, which was published by the Spanish government. In this work they noted in extenso the title and colophon of a book printed in Mexico in 1539. The technical sixteenth century phraseology and the bibliographical description of the book agree in every detail with what are known to be the characteristics of a book such as this title pretends to have been taken from. Within a year or two after the publication of this work, Fr. Icazbalceta, the leading authority on early Mexican bibliography, undertook to find out some additional details regarding the text of this 1539 book. He enjoyed the most friendly relations with many of the leading Spanish scholars, including the editors of the *Cartas de Indias*, all of whom apparently did all that they could to assist him in his researches. But he was utterly unable to secure any trace of the original book. No one could, or would, give

him the slightest clue to the whereabouts of the original, nor tell him the authority upon which the information was inserted in the *Cartas de Indias*. After repeated efforts, Fr. Icazbelceta was compelled to give up his hunt for what is so nearly the earliest known American imprint.

Aside from this supposititious book of 1539, the earliest existing product of the American press was dated in 1540. Only the last two leaves, three pages, of this book are known to have survived to the present day, but they are sufficient to show with considerable detail what the original volume contained. The first of these pages contains a poem of twenty Latin verses written in alternating hexameters and pentameters, with the heading printed in red. They were written by Christopher Cabrera, a native of Burgos, who came to America while a very young man, and secured a position as apostolic notary, which he held in 1535. Shortly after the date of this book, Cabrera returned to Europe, having accumulated sufficient means to enable him to live at Rome, where he distinguished himself by founding a hospital and by other good works. He wrote several books, a few of which were printed, in which he occasionally referred to his American experiences.

The title of the book of 1540 was *Manual de Adultos*, and Cabrera's verses show that it was prepared for the use of the ministering clergy in New Spain. Translated roughly, these verses read: "If you wish, my worthy priest, to learn easily what you need to do to prepare the native Indians for baptism, and the first rudiments which ought to be taught them; and also what is most necessary for the adult who desires Salvation to know, as well as what the early fathers established in order that adults may be properly baptised—for it can not be that the poor ignorant and miserable Indians will shun so sublime grace—then, my readers, you should consult and prize every page of this book. Nothing can be less obscure and more easily

comprehended, for it was prepared by the learned and very pious prelate, D. Vasco de Quiroga [who was Bishop of Michoacan, west of the valley of Mexico], very plainly, and if you will carefully and attentively devote yourselves to it, you will have no need for anything else."

The verses are followed, over the leaf, by the Errata. There are references to corrections on nearly every page, showing that the text began on the reverse of the title and occupied at least thirty-six leaves, not counting the two which still exist. At the end, occupying the lower half of the third page, is the colophon, which states that "this *Manual de Adultos* was printed in the large city of Mexico, by command of the very reverend Bishops of New Spain, and at their expense; in the house of Juen Cromberger, in the year 1540, on the thirteenth day of December."

Besides these two existing leaves, there are references in other early books to a *Manual de los Adultos para bautizar*, printed in 1540, and written or compiled by the presbyter Pedro de hogroño, in compliance with votes passed by the Bishops at a conference held in Mexico in 1539. A considerable portion of the text of the book has been preserved in a manuscript codex, into which it was copied by the brethren at one of the Franciscan colleges, during the sixteenth century.

ELBERT HUBBARD'S ROYCROFT PRESS

Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, of Boston, contributes this information to Book News:

"At the Twentieth Century Club luncheon the other day, Mr. Elbert Hubbard, of the Roycroft Press, of East Aurora, New York, gave a most entertaining account of the beneficent work accomplished in that little village by his various enterprises. The Press was a sort of accident, but having begun it he took pains to enlist the young men of the village who are so likely to be loungers and idlers. The village girls also became interested in the art of book-illumination. Then

he imported a binder from Germany, who began to give instruction in hand work of the solid and artistic kind. The village was transformed. He found a blacksmith who was discouraged by lack of regular work. Mr. Hubbard suggested to him to make a pair of wrought-iron fire-dogs. The man did so and the pair was established in the fire-place at the Press. A man from New York saw them, admired them and wanted to get a similar set. He offered a good price for them, and now the blacksmith has an apprentice and all the work he can do. A cabinet-maker was out of a job. Mr. Hubbard gave him the sketch of a massive chair to be made without nails and in the solidest manner possible. It was a success. A man from Boston passing through the land of the Philistine saw it in Mr. Hubbard's office and wanted it. Now the cabinet-maker has his hands full. Mr. Hubbard talks even better than he writes, and his fluent, graceful speech coming after the hesitating, exasperating speeches of two academic men who talked at the same meeting was like a west wind after a fog."

EPILOGUE

This number concludes the existence of AMERICAN Book-LORE. Although, in the words of a western poet, the publisher can say

It never yet has paid expenses,
Therefore my sorrow more intense is,

yet candor compels the statement that the motive of publication was not a mercenary one. It was hoped that sufficient interest would be aroused by a modest magazine devoted to Americana and allied subjects to warrant its publication quarterly, and possibly monthly. Many commendatory letters have been received by the publisher, and a few subscriptions have given more material encouragement, but original articles suitable for publication have been obtained only by slow and painful processes. The seed of promise has been extensively sown, but the crop of realization has been exceedingly

scant. In acknowledging that the result has been disappointing, the publisher has no grievance against anyone, but cordially thanks those who have given encouragement by word and deed. Unfilled subscriptions will be canceled by the return of the money received. While the publisher regrets that his plans as originally formulated could not be fully carried out, he believes that Book-LORE has included in its list of contributed articles some valuable additions to bibliography. Lack of response prevented as great improvement as was contemplated when the initial number was sent to press. As Eugene Field would have put it: "I am not ashamed of it, but like the boy with the measles, I am sorry for it in spots."

AN EASTERN TALE

A monarch died and left his heir
A thousand camel-loads of scrolls.
A hundred Brahmins had their care—
Grave, learned men, with patient souls.

Philosophers the books had writ
Who every realm of thought surveyed,
And all the wealth of human wit
Was here assembled and displayed.

The new-made king, who loved not toil,
But valued wisdom, gave command,
"Convert this sap to sugar! Boll
Till not a drop its bulk expand."

In smaller scope, with labor vast,
His wise men pressed the volumes' lore,
Till all, when twenty years had passed,
A train of thirty camels bore.

With scant approval in his looks,
The king beheld the laden train.
"What! thirty camel-loads of books?
I will not read them! Boll again."

The Brahmins packed the volumes' thought
In terser style. It came to pass
That all, when ten years more they'd wrought,
Was burden for a single ass.

Engrossed amid the cares of state,
The monarch mocked their learning's spoil,
And thrust them from his palace gate.
"No asses here! Go back and boll."

The Brahmins burned their parchments white
And threw away their horns of ink,
And did what few men dare who write;
They bravely set themselves to think.

Returned at length, "A single word
The sum of human knowledge wraps,
Oh, mighty king," they all averred.
Then on his fan they wrote, "Perhaps."

JOHN GOADBY GREGORY, in *Judge*.

OLDEST MANUSCRIPT IN NORTH AMERICA

*Catalogue des Trépassés au Lieu nommé les
Trois Rivières.*

Messieurs de la Compagnie de la Nouvelle France ayant
ordonné qu'on dressât une Sépulture sur le lieu nommé les Trois-
Rivières Monsieur de Grangier qui commandoit de la place y
envoya de Ribeauville barge sous la conduite de Monsieur le
Lieutenant Bégin qui fit à tout le quartier de Ribeauville de la place
1647. avec quelque nombre de nos frères pour la construction
d'arrières de la place ordonna communement à la majorité des habitants
au fort qui se voit sur le lieu.

Le 20^{me} de Septembre de la même année le R^e Père
Paul le Belme, p^r le P. Buthier Religieux de la Compagnie
de Jésus partirent de Ribeauville barge y arrivèrent le 20^{me}
Le 21^{me} du même mois et y offrirent nos frères à la Sainte Messe
de la place.

Sur le坟地 de la place de la ville de la place
s'assent deux pierres nos frères y sont portés plusieurs fois
ont donné communement aux Gentilshommes de la place

For the accompanying fac-simile of the oldest manuscript in North America, Mexico excepted, Book-LORE is indebted to Mr. Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, Canada. The transcription and translation are also his. Mr. Sulte contributes the following notes:

[Modern Spelling.]

Catalogue des Trépassés au lieu nommé les
Trois-Rivières.

Messieurs de la compagnie de la Nouvelle-
France ayant ordonné qu'on dressât une

Catalogue of the persons who died at the
place called Three Rivers.

The Gentlemen of the company of New
France, having directed the erection of a

habitation en ce lieu nommé les Trois-Rivières, M. de Champlain, qui commandait en ce pays, y envoya de Québec une barque sous la conduite de monsieur de la Violette, lequel mit pied à terre le quatrième de juillet de l' an 1634, avec quelque nombre de nos Français, pour la plupart artisans; et, dès lors, on donna commencement à la maison et habitation ou fort qui se voit en ce lieu.

Le troisième de septembre de la même année, le R. P. Paul Le Jeune et le Buteux, religieux de la compagnie de Jésus, partirent de Québec dans une barque et arrivèrent ici le 8 du même mois, pour y assister nos Français pour le salut de leurs âmes.

Vers la fin de décembre de la même année, le mal-de-terre s' étant jeté parmi nos Français, en emporta quelques-uns qui ont donné commencement aux chrétiens défunt en ce pays.

Written by Father Le Jeune. The original is in a perfect state of preservation. The first entry which follows the lines given above is dated February 6th, therefore the register in question was begun February 6th, 1635. It is the oldest manuscript in existence in North America, Mexico excepted.

As regards the founding of Three-Rivers, the facts agree with the *Relations des Jésuites*, but are far more explicit.

When Father Le Jeune writes: "M. de Champlain, the commandant in this country," he means New France; further on, he says: "The Christians buried in this country," alluding solely to Three Rivers, because other Frenchmen had died in Quebec before that date.

Mal-de-Terre was a scorbutic disease quite prevalent in those days.

The 4th of July, 1634, is otherwise notable from the circumstance that Father Brebeuf and Jean Nicolet started from Three Rivers for the West on that very day. The missionary was going back to his old field of labor in the Huron territory, and Nicolet had in view the discovery of the Wisconsin region, which he accomplished with success, and returned the next year.

The register contains fourteen entries for 1635—burials, 7 Frenchmen and 2 Indians; baptisms, 5 Indians. Six of the Frenchmen died between February 6th and April 26th. The other one was drowned July 27th. No trace of mal-de-terre exists after that, even in 1636 and following years.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

settlement in this place named Three Rivers. M. de Champlain, who then was the commandant in this country, sent thither from Quebec a boat under the direction of M. de la Violette, who landed here on the fourth July of the year 1634, with a number of Frenchmen, most of them artisans, and from that moment commenced the residence and settlement or fort now to be seen at this place.

On the third day of September of same year Father Le Jeune and Father Buteux, priests of the Order of Jesus, left Quebec in a boat and arrived here on the 8th of that month, to attend to the spiritual wants of the Frenchmen.

By the end of December, same year, the disease known as mal-de-terre having spread amongst the French, a few of them died, and thus commenced the record of the Christians buried in this country.

AMERICAN HISTORY IN A FOG

The German Emperor was charged, some years ago, with falling into the error of attributing the discovery of the Pacific to Sir Francis Drake. This was at a banquet, and some allowances must consequently be made. The error, if he made it, is far more pardonable than that of John Keats, who, in his lines on Chapman's Homer, attributes the discovery to Cortez, of whom he tells us that—

"with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific, and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent, upon a peak in Darien."

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Mrs. Stowe's tale first appeared in book form in America in 1852, and between April and December of the same year no less than thirty different editions of the work had

appeared in England, varying in price from sixpence to fifteen shillings. In America the book has gone through innumerable editions.

THE BOOK BUYER

'Tis but an old book!
At auction he bought it,
He bid, and he got it
For "Seventy-five."
Yes, just an old book!
He nodded and caught it,
Who would have thought it?
For "Seventy-five!"
Its pages are yellow,
Musty, and mellow;
A rare "first edition,"
Extra condition!
Original binding.
Not a leaf wanting;
A genuine pleasure,
Real charm and treasure;
Who would have thought it?
He nodded and caught it!
That's how he bought it
For "Seventy-five."

W. S. B.

FIRST EDITIONS, AND WHY

To many collectors of books, the desire for first editions has ever been an incomprehensible mystery. Doubtless there are even "first editioners" who would be puzzled to give a logical explanation of their preference. It must be admitted, though, that some ingenious arguments have been written in justification. In his inimitable, whimsical fashion, the late Eugene Field expresses his ideas in the form of a dialogue:¹

It was not always so. In the palmy days of Hellenic philosophy, poesy, and art,—yes, now we come to that conversation between Plato and Ximenes, and I would not for the world have omitted it; for no essay can be scholarly and dignified unless the author gropes back twenty or thirty centuries for material and data.

"Tell me, O Plato," quoth Ximenes the Cretan,—"tell me why it is, if it be true, as the Cynics say, that you prefer a first edition to an eighteen thousandth?"

"By the dog! it is true," quoth Plato; "and I make no denial of it; for, O Ximenes, although I

have love for all good books, yet have I an especial and particular love unto those that are called first editions. And to the truth of this will Crito bear witness; for he hath the book-stall near Acropolis, over against the Attic salt-cellars, and he knoweth a genuine original from a doctored specimen."

"But why, O Plato, have you this special preference?"

"Mehercule! that were not hard to answer. For although men may love all women, may they not also love, before the others, certain special and particular women? Do you not hear each day, O Ximenes, this one and that commend Lycastra, the widow of Timon? And do you not also hear, each day, others praise the beauty of Chala, the daughter of Anaxagoras the Thracian?"

"Yes, by the shield of Pallas! that I do hear."

"And truly, they are fair to look upon, and pleasing to have converse with. Both, too, would wed; for Chala hath just turned of eighteen, and Lycastra hath cast old Timon's ashes to the winds."

"Now, by the club of Hercules!" quoth Ximenes, "'t would like me not to wed with that Lycastra! Albeit she is fair and virtuous, she is a widow; and I'd have none of such. When I am wed, 't will be with some virgin like Chala, fresh from her father's arm. I'll have no

¹ Reprinted by permission of Herbert Stuart Stone from "First Editions of American Authors," Cambridge, 1893.

widow to my wife; sooner will I womenfolk forswear!"

"But softly, O Ximenes! think well before you speak. The widow hath experience in the harsh ordeal of life; all crudeness hath been purged away, offensive traits deleted; there is to find in her none of the absurd impossibilities and exuberant heresies of youth; she is matured and attuned to the uses of sensibility and happiness."

"To the dog with the widow! You speak after the manner of the sophists, O Plato. This do I swear before the gods immortal: with no widow will I wed!"

"Now for my answer, O Ximenes! 'T is my philosophy to love all books; but 't is my practice to search out, and comprehend, and have and hold unto my special love and delectation, the virgin book that is come fresh and unrevised from the author of its being. For, by the thunderbolts of Zeus and by the beard of Pluto, that book reflecteth truthfully the mind of him that made it; no selfish consideration nor mean desire to pander to the conceits of the world hath abridged or expurgated it; it breatheth the breath of unfettered youth, exuberance, candor, and unsophisticated wisdom. In such a book we have him that begot and bore it; in that which followeth, it is too often to see simply the intellectual skeleton, docked, trimmed, curried, bridled, caparisoned, and handicapped by the critics and the other evil spirits of After-Thought and Politic Suggestion,—even as the horse is bridled and handicapped by his jockey. It is, therefore, O Ximenes, to choose the first edition, as you would choose the maiden Chaia; for the first edition, like the maiden, giveth unto its possessor such sweet virginal delectation as maketh it sacred in the opinion of all that be righteously and gently minded."

"The excuse for collecting," observes Mr. Edmund Gosse in his *Gossip in a Library*, "are more than satire is ready to admit. The first edition represents the author's first thought; in it we read his words as he sent them out to the world in his first heat, with the type he chose, and with such peculiarities of form as he selected to do most justice to his creation. We often discover little individual joints in a first edition, which never occur again. And if it be conceded that there is an advantage in reading a book in the form which the author originally designed for it, then all the other refinements of the collector become so many acts of respect paid to this first virgin apparition, touching and suitable homage of cleanliness and fit adornment. It is only when this homage becomes

mere eye-service, when a book radically unworthy of such dignity is too delicately cultivated, too richly bound, that a poor, dilletantism comes in between the reader and what he reads."

In Leon's *First Editions*, the introduction has this comment:

As the English collector hunts for Shakespeare, Milton, Thackeray or Shelley, the French for Ronsard, Villon, Montaigne, Musset and Hugo, so the prudent American delves into stores and catalogues for copies of Mather, Franklin, Irving, Poe, Prescott, Longfellow, Lowell, Aldrich, and the rest of the guild of our more famous writers.

Blurred in type and printed on indifferent paper, as some of them are, these first examples of the writings of our great authors are to-day, in many cases, worth their weight in gold. Not only are they of increasing value day by day, but they are of the highest bibliographical and literary interest.

In the first editions the text appears fresh from the author's mind—before those changes which are apt to occur, either from reflection or as the result of unfavorable criticism. Moreover, they often contain passages or poems which are omitted from later editions. It will thus be seen that by collecting the first editions of an author we have the benefit of a pure and unchanged text. Poor and unassuming as some of these editions appear to us now, they have a distinct personality, which is entirely wanting in the most sumptuous modern editions.

Walter Leon Sawyer discourses pleasantly "Of Certain Books—and Men," in the introductory article of Foley's *American Authors*.² He says, in the course of his rambling preface:

When the wind was east and a sullen sky lowered upon a sodden street, seven students slept and dreamed. In his dream each visited a bookshop and from an ignoble resting-place drew a bundle of pamphlets. There was an Amherst catalogue in the collection, and there was also a speech by Daniel Webster. An Old Farmer's Almanac neighbored a sermon by the Reverend Shear Jashub Baalam on The Iniquity of Unitarianism and A List of Lighthouses and Fog-Signals in the United States. Next came the Annual Report of the New York Central Railroad for 1882: and under it were six copies of "Tamerlane, by a Bostonian," which the enraptured dreamer bought for five cents apiece.

This is the Tamerlane mythus, read by the light of reason. In the accepted version, the collector—there was but one, and he was

² Reproduced by permission of author and publisher from Foley's "American Authors," Boston, 1897.

awake,—sneered unfeeling and put the pamphlets back: but any book-hunter who has had experience of Special Providences (as all have), will find this quite too incredible for fable, even. And since Special Providences are matters of record, and since, moreover, no man can—or durst—name the collector who did this thing, knowledge must revise the tale and science must explain it. Seven collectors dreamed; the dream was so vivid that it lingered in memory as the apotheosis of a familiar story; by telepathy the story was transferred to the dreamers' sympathetic acquaintance—say, seven hundred. Each man recalls it, in one or other reading, so often as he does or does not overlook a bargain. At the full of the moon and in the midsummer silly season it gets into the newspapers.

In all seriousness, it is safe to discredit—on general principles—any narrative which fails to recognize the sweet little cherub that sits up aloft keeping watch for the luck of the collector. Sooner or later, whether the book flaunts in a window or hides in a garret, the man to whom it belongs is irresistibly drawn to it. Such an one would intuitively divine that the inconspicuous volume lettered "II Pesebaldo" enshrined the words of Lowell; that the "Incidental Poems" of Robert Dinsmoor, Rustic Bard, was the medium of Whittier's first appearance in book form; that the unlovely eastern jar offered at auction in a Maine village (and knocked down, by the way, at ten cents), contained an impossible razor and "Fanshawe." Thanks to this blessed principle, or force, or power, which perhaps it were impious to seek to define—the book-lover may dabble in odd volumes, even. His personal cherub successfully solicited a Boston man to buy the second volume of Matthew Arnold's "Poems" in the edition of 1860,—an unregarded trifle in a dealer's odds and ends. News of the purchase came to a fellow in the gentle art; and presently the Bostonian received from him the first volume in the same edition, which had been picked up at auction in another city. The Philistine will say that this is improbable; and so it is; but it is true; and equally true is the correlative that, as the fly-leaves showed, these two volumes originally belonged to the same man, and met in the hands of another disciple after Heaven knows what wandering and mischance!

All this of course suggests the axiom that a prize may offer anywhere and at any moment. In the catalogue of a New England public library, "My Summer in a Garden" is classified as "Agriculture"; and under the general title, "Medicine," and the subtitle, "Pathology: Diseases," the unconscious humorist who perpetrated the book has listed Defoe's "Journal of the Plague in London." At first glance, the connection between first editions and a certain Connecticut town is not half so apparent as the silken thread of fancy that attaches Mr. Warner to the farming interest. Yet in that Connecticut

town a man I love discovered Lowell's own copy of the Birmingham Address, a very treasure-house of corrections and notes in autograph,—and bore it away for twenty-five cents! I might add that in the same place, on another occasion, my friend found "The Rose and the Ring," blushing, as it were, in its original pink boards—blushing, perhaps for that it occupied a fifteen-cent counter. But such reminiscences are distracting; and they are useless: for the Connecticut bookseller is dead, and no more bargains linger in an unlikely place to refresh the spirit of the collector who goes that way.

I pause here to drop a tear for the bookseller. Peace to his ashes! He was not wholly of them who sell books as butchers sell mutton, by the pound, the bones with the meat; but he had been; and though from the commercial point of view it seems a sad thing that he should die before he learned the value of his stock, there is warning for others in the circumstance that as he became sophisticated his health failed. Doubtless it would be easy to demonstrate that to buy at five cents and sell for twenty-five is the only rule of conduct calculated to preserve a dealer in body and mind. There was notably one man in the circle of my professional acquaintance who prospered by this means. Yet he has fallen. Injudicious patrons have offered him of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, and he has eaten. His former principle of business now applies to none save dry goods editions—which he sells to the gentlemen who boast that they "buy books for the contents." I foresaw the end, when he began to prattle of "firsts." Soon he became curious in bindings. Next he was aware of the extra illustrator and re-revised his price-list in a commendable endeavor to make the punishment fit the crime; but now he finds that the collector of book-plates must also be reckoned with; and in the attempt to adjust his tariff to the needs or caprices of five several classes of purchasers, he ages visibly.

When under one's very eyes a worthy tradesman undergoes this process of degeneration, one sighs for the days of the Crofts sale, when original quarto editions of Shakespeare's plays fetched from one to eleven shillings apiece; or one wishes that he might at least have attended the Elliot Woodward auction, in 1869, and bought "A Year's Life" for twenty-five cents. (Mr. Foote's copy realized thirty-three dollars.) Always it seems that the time has been when black swans and pink pearls were less rare than they are at present, when robins nested in January, and when the book-worm lifted up his voice in song under the poor man's window. Some day, under the pressure of this conviction, I think I shall take to the road. Your true Yankee never destroys anything but his neighbor's vices. He will not throw away a book. There are early Poes and Hawthornes, not to speak of Frenaus and Mathers, stuffed in barrels, stored in barn-chambers, in any of the

older villages, waiting the advent of the collector who shall be brave enough to set up a peddler's cart. Dares any affirm that that man will not buy a Bay Psalm Book with a tin teapot?

I grant that the hero of such quests may fall victim to the superstition that every printed thing is worthy—a form of dementia to which the collector who rigidly restricts himself to a specialty is perhaps peculiarly liable. But if he survives he will bring back—not the spoil of the land alone, but—enthralling memories of natives who carry the aforesaid superstition to its logical ultimate, that a volume long preserved must be very valuable. These figure at stated intervals in the suburban correspondence of almost any newspaper as owners of "a book printed more than three hundred years ago," *ergo*, worth a deal of money. For my own part, I have great joy of the citizens of Grangerville who achieved distinction at so cheap a rate. They are amply fellowed in innocent fatuity: but, while other amiable idiots become enlightened and cease to be diverting, the proud possessor of a worthless black-letter is a well-spring of delight, he and his children's children, to the latest generation. The average man can not rebuke his folly: he has not the documents. The collector will not: for in a state of society where, the more charming the catalogue, the more destructive is the subsequent bill, an inexpensive pleasure is a thing sedulously to be maintained.

Of course, the garrulous Dibdin had something to say on the subject of first editions.⁸ "From the time of Ancillon to Askew," he observes, "there has been a very strong desire expressed for the possession of original or first published editions of works, as they are in general superintended and corrected by the author himself; and, like the first

⁸ Dibdin's "Bibliomania," London, 1809.

impressions of prints, are considered more valuable. Whoever is possessed with a passion for collecting books of this kind may unquestionably be said to exhibit a strong symptom of Bibliomania; but such a case is not quite hopeless, nor is it deserving of severe treatment or censure. All bibliographers have dwelt on the importance of these editions, for the sake of collation with subsequent ones, and detecting, as is frequently the case, the carelessness displayed by future editors. Of such importance is the *first edition of Shakspeare* considered, that a facsimile reprint of it has been published with success. In regard to the Greek and Latin Classics, the possession of these original editions is of the first consequence to editors who are anxious to republish the legitimate text of an author. Wakefield, I believe, always regretted that the first edition of Lucretius had not been earlier inspected by him. When he began his edition, the *Editio Princeps* was not (as I have understood) in the library of Earl Spencer—the storehouse of everything that is exquisite and rare in ancient classical literature!

"It must not, however, be forgotten that if first editions are, in some instances, of great importance, they are in many respects superfluous, and an incumbrance to the shelves of a collector, inasmuch as the labours of subsequent editors have corrected their errors, and superseded, by a great fund of additional matter, the necessity of consulting them."

MR. IVES AND THE COLUMBUS LETTER

Several communications have been received by Book Lore relative to the recent lawsuit of Mr. Brayton Ives to recover what he paid for an alleged spurious copy of the Columbus letter:

PARIS, FRANCE, July 6, 1899.

To the Editor of the American Book-Lore:

Permit me to correct a misapprehension in your No. IV of Vol. I, page 96,

The Columbus letter which Mr. Harrisse pronounced from the start "a bare-faced forgery," is the identical Ives copy, and not the Quaritch copy. In connection with the decision of the American courts, which is a wonder to all bibliophiles who have the least notion of typography, I beg to call your attention to the following extract of the *Raccolta Colombiniana*, published by the Italian government in 1893:

"Quasi tutti hanno sempre retenuto questa edizione una mera contraffazione dell' Ambrosiana, ciò che a noi fu confermato da chi vi ebbe parte principale—un unico esemplare, proveniente d' Italia (da Bologna) era nel 1889 in proprietà del libraio Ellis and Elvey di London, ni quali l'acquisto ad altro prezzo per la sua privata libreria il Signor Brayton Ives, d. N. Y." (Funnagalli & Amat. di san Filippo, *Bibliografia degli scritti ital.*" in the aforesaid *Raccolta Colombiniana*, Part VI, Vol. unico, p. 18.)

Very truly yours,
H. WELTER.

A New York correspondent writes:

"The reason for the jury's finding against Mr. Ives was, as some of them stated, that they believed their verdict in favor of the booklet would establish its genuineness, and, therefore, give Mr. Ives an opportunity of selling it at a high price. In other words,

these grocers, shoemakers, etc., disregarded the testimony presented in the case, and gave the book their own independent criticism! Who ever heard of such nonsense before? The case is being appealed, and Mr. Ives should be favored with a reversal, for the booklet is a poor and baseless forgery. One word in every thirteen is either not Spanish at all, or exceedingly distorted. A worse humbug could not be imagined." *111*

LOWELL'S FABLE FOR CRITICS

It is fifty-one years since Lowell's "Fable for Critics" was written. The date of composition was 1848, the Augustan period of American literature, when the United States could boast a galaxy of authors such as has not appeared contemporaneously before or since. Of the twenty-six celebrities humorously described four-and-forty years since, none now survive.

NOTABLE COLLECTIONS OF AMERICANA

3.—THE LIBRARY OF EDWARD E. AYER. OF CHICAGO

[The library of Mr. Edward E. Ayer, of Chicago, is not one of the largest in the United States, but it is certainly one of the best and most useful. The five thousand volumes are now being catalogued, the notes being furnished by historians and special students who have made the subjects embraced therein their particular study. It is Mr. Ayer's design to make the catalogue as useful as possible to the historical student, to the bibliographer and also to the collector, with very exact collations and bibliographical notes.]

The leading subject in the library of Mr. Edward E. Ayer, is the Indian. He has very few books in his collection (except some early works on geography) that do not treat of, or, relate in some way to the North American Indians. He has no books on South America, except general works that treat of both continents.

Being greatly interested personally in the Indians, and fully realizing their great value,

historically and ethnologically, not only to Americans but to all students of anthropology, Mr. Ayer has endeavored and is still endeavoring to bring together all the important works that treat of them, not only in their natural state of development, as they were found on the discovery of America, but also as they exist today, and in their relations to, and with the white men, their history, their manners and customs, their myths and religions, their industries and their languages.

In the second place, Mr. Ayer is attempting to collect some of the original sources of information relating to the planting, particularly of the English, Dutch, Swedish and French colonies of the United States and Canada. As these books and tracts almost invariably treat more or less of the Indians,

they supplement the general subject and cannot be considered apart. A great many of Mr. Ayer's rare books belong in this department.

Finally, Mr. Ayer has some books on early geography, atlases, maps, etc. These are, of course, a necessity in the study of the early voyages to, and explorations of America.

It is Mr. Ayer's ambition to make his library of use to the historical student and to have it used. He desires not only that it should contain rare and curious books, but that these rare and curious books should be useful and valuable in more than a commercial sense. Any book in the library can be consulted at the The Newberry Library in Chicago, upon twenty-four hours notice, and will be kept there as long as desired.

In enumerating a few of the more important titles, I will begin with the geographical works. The principal item in geography is a set of various editions of Claudius Ptolemy's geography, in 48 volumes, dated from 1475 to 1730. This collection, known as the Henry Stevens Ptolemy Collection, was begun in 1848 by Mr. Henry Stevens, and continued after his death by his son, Mr. Henry Newton Stevens, until last year, 1898, when Mr. Ayer became the owner. It includes one edition of Strabo's geography with the Munster maps that were used in his editions of Ptolemy, and seven editions of Wytfliet's *Descriptionis Ptolemaeae augmentum*, three of them French translations. Besides these Mr. Ayer has the *Cosmographia introductio*, with the Vespucci voyages, edited by Martin Walseemuller, and published at St. Die, Sept., 1507; also, the Strasburg edition of 1509; Enciso's *Suma de geographia*, Sevilla, 1519; Camer's Solinus with the Apianus map, Viennae, 1520, and many other interesting works.

In collections of voyages, the earliest is the *Itinerarium Portugallesium*, Mediolani, 1508; and Ruchamer's *Neue unbekanthe Landte*, Nureinbergk, 1508; both translations of the *Paesi nouamente retrouati*, 1507. The De Bry

voyages in German, Frankfort, 1591-1630; the Hulsius collection of voyages (26 relations), 1612-1650; Ramusio, *Delle navigationi et viaggi*, Venetia, 1606; Thevenot, *Recueil de voyages*, Paris, 1681, and *Relations de divers voyages curieux*, Paris, 1696. In English, Richard Eden's *Decades of the Newe Worlde*, London, 1555; and *History of Trauayle*, London, 1577. Richard Hakluyt's *Divers voyages*, London, 1582; *Principal navigations*, London, 1589; the second edition in three volumes, London, 1598-1600 (including the rare Molineaux map). Purchas, *Hakluytus posthumus*, London, 1626; and the collection of John Harris, 1744-48. And also many individual voyages, among them Sir Francis Drake, 1588; Linschoten, Thevet, Frobisher, James and Foxe.

Next to the early voyages, come the accounts of Spanish America. Of Peter Martyr, there are editions in various language from 1516 to 1587; Oviedo y Valdes, Toledo, 1526; Las Casas, Seville, 1552; the *Leyes y Ordenanzas* of Charles V., Alcala, 1543; Benzoni, 1572; Cortez, 1524; Bernal Diaz del Castillo, 1632, etc.

Florida.—First comes the *Relacion y comentarios* of Alvar Nunez Cabeca de Vaca, published at Valladolid, in 1555. Of the accounts of the expedition of De Soto, there is the relation of the Gentleman of Elvas, translated into English by Richard Hakluyt, and published under the title of *Virginia richly valued*, at London, in 1609; and a French translation, Paris, 1685; and the *Florida del Inca* of Garcilasso de la Vega, Lisboa, 1605. Of the French Huguenot colony, he has Chauveton's translation of Le Challeux, 1579; Laudonniere's *L'Histoire notable de la Floride*, edited by Basanier, Paris, 1586; Le Moyne's *Brevis Narratio*, published by De Bry, Frankfort, 1591. In later Florida books, the rarest is the *Concise and natural history* of Capt. Romans, New York, 1775.

Virginia.—The earliest account of Virginia is that of Thomas Hariot in the De Bry voyages, which Mr. Ayer has in both German

and French and a reprint of the English edition. The later tracts on Virginia I have arranged according to date of publication.

Published in 1609.—*Nova Britannia*; Robert Gray's *Good speed to Virginia*; *Saul's prohibition staide*, by Daniel Price; and William Symonds, *Virginia, a Sermon*. In 1611, there is Lord Delaware's *Relation*. In 1612, *The new life of Virginia*, and Capt. John Smith's *Map of Virginia*. In 1613, Hamor's *True discourse*. In 1620, *Declaration of the state of the colonie and affairs in Virginia*. In 1622, *Virginia's God be thanked*, by Patrick Copland; *His Majesties gracious letter to the Earl of South Hampton*; and Edward Waterhouse's *Declaration of the state of the colony*. In 1624, Capt. John Smith's *History of Virginia*. In 1649, *Virginia impartially examined*, by William Bullock. In 1650, William's *Virginia*, and in 1652, Hartlib's *Rare and new discovery*.

Maryland.—There is the *Relation of Maryland*, London, 1635, and Alsop's *Character of the province of Maryland*, London, 1666. In the early Carolina's there is the *Brief Description*, published in 1666; the accounts of Thomas Ash and Samuel Wilson, both published in 1682, and Archdale's *New description*, London, 1707.

New England.—The New England books and pamphlets begin with Capt. John Smith's *Description of New England*, published at London, in 1616. Published in 1622, *Brief relation of the discovery and plantation of New England*; Capt. John Smith's *New England's trials*; Robert Cushman's *Sermon preached at Plimmoth*, and Mourt's *Relation*. In 1630, Rev. Francis Higginson's *New England's plantation*. In 1631, *Advertisements for the unexperienced planters*, by Capt. John Smith. In 1635, William Wood's *New England's prospect*. In 1637, *New English Canaan* by Thomas Morton. In 1641, John Cotton's *Abstract of the Lawes of New England*. In 1642, Thomas Lechford's *Plain dealing or newes from New England*. In 1654, Edward Johnson's *Wonder working providence*. In 1659, Gorges' *America painted to the life*. In 1669, Nathaniel Mor-

ton's *New England's memorial*. In 1672 and 1674 John Josselyn's *New England's rareties*, and *Account of two voyages to New England*. Hubbard's *Indian wars*, published in 1677, both the Boston and London editions, and a complete set of the Eliot tracts.

New York.—Several tracts by and attributed to William Usselinx, relating to the Dutch West India Company, published in 1608. The *Breeden Raedt*, 1649; Vander Donck's *Vertoogh van Nieuw Neder-land*, 1650, and *Beschryvinge van Nieuw Nederland*, 1655; *Verheerlickte Nederland*, 1659; Otto Keyens' *kurzer Entwurff*, 1672; *Brief description of New York*, by Daniel Denton, 1670; and Wooley's *Two years journal*, 1701.

New Sweden, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.—Four tracts by Usselinx, relating to the formation of the Swedish South Company, published at Stockholm in 1625-26. Thomas Campanius' *Kort Beskrifning*, Stockholm, 1702; Swedberg's *Dissertatio gradualis*, Upsaliae, 1709; A. Hessello, *Kort berettselse om then Svenska Kyrklos*, Norkioping, 1725; J. Swedberg, *America Illuminata*, Skara, 1732, and Acrelius' *Beskrifning om de Svenska*, Stockholm, 1759. By William Penn, *Some account of the province of Pennsylvania*, London, 1681; *Brief account of the province of Pennsylvania*, London, 1681; *A letter from William Penn, to the Committee of Free Society of Traders*, London, 1683; *Information and direction to such persons as are inclined to America*, London, 1684; and *A further account of Pennsylvania*, London, 1685; *Abstract of a letter*, by Thomas Paskell, 1683; Budd's *Good order established in Pennsylvania & New Jersey*, London, 1685; *Brief account of the province of East New Jersey*, Edinburgh, 1683; and George Scot's *Model of the government*, Edinburgh, 1685. Of the latter there is a copy both of the issue meant for circulation in Scotland and of the altered copies that were to be sold in England.

New France.—*Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, Paris, 1609, and *Relation d'ernier*, Paris, 1612, by Marc Lescarbot; Champlain, *Les Voyages*,

Paris, 1613; Sagard, *Histoire du Canada*, Paris, 1636; Pierre Boucher, *Histoire véritable*, Paris, 1664; Du Creux, *Histoire Canadensis*, Paris, 1664; Le Clercq, *Premier établissement de la foy*, Paris, 1691; Lahontan, *Nouveaux voyages*, 1704-6; Charlevoix, *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, Paris, 1744; and thirty-six of the original Jesuit Relations.

Indian Languages.—Nahuatl: By Alonso de Molina, *Aqui comienza un Vocabulario*, Mexico, 1555; *Confessionario breve*, Mexico, 1565; *Arte de la lengua Mexicana*, Mexico, 1571; *Vocabulario*, Mexico, 1571. By Antonio del Rincon, *Arte Mexicana*, 1595; Juan Baptista, *Advertencias para los confessores*, Mexico, 1600. In Tarasca: *Vocabulario*, and *Dialogo de Doctrina Christiana*, by Maturino Gilberti, both published at Mexico in 1559. In Mohawk: *Morning and Evening prayer*, by

Lawrence Claeesse, New York, Bradford, 1715; *Primer for the use of Mohawk children*, London, 1786; *Book of Common Prayer*, with the Gospel of St. Mark translated by Joseph Brant, London, 1787. In Massachusetts: By John Eliot, *The New Testament*, Cambridge, 1661; *The Holy Bible*, Cambridge, 1663, and the second edition, Cambridge, 1685. In Delaware: *Lutheri catechismus*, by John Campanius, Stockholm, 1696.

Of a great many of these books Mr. Ayer has more than one edition, but as a rule I have mentioned only the earliest. The earliest printed book in the library is the 1475 edition of Ptolemy's geography, which was printed at Vicenza. The earliest book printed in America is Leuwis de Rickel's *Este es un cópicio breve*, which was printed at Mexico by Cromberger in 1544.

CLARA A. SMITH.

4.—THE LIBRARY OF COL. R. T. DURRETT, OF LOUISVILLE

Conspicuous among American book collections is that of Col. R. T. Durrett, of Louisville, not simply because it is the largest library in America, but because it is one of the most interesting homes as well. It is a fine old-fashioned mansion on Chestnut street, surrounded by an immense lawn, upon whose background is an endless tracery of magnolias and grapevines. Here the kindly old Kentuckian has extended a lavish Southern hospitality to the books from every clime and of every temperament. They seem literally to overrun the house. You may see, if you look close, the library where they have started, and then you can trace their progress as they have taken possession of one room after another until they hold secure six great apartments, with here and there outside, scattered groups of books like the outposts of an army.

To hear Col. Durrett tell it, you would almost imagine that these books—there are more than 50,000 of them—had almost collected themselves. He is almost seventy-five years old, and, for more than two-thirds of that time, he has been collecting books. His

father before him was a great collector and amassed what in those days was a library of very respectable size. So soon as the son was old enough to have any particular interest in anything, he came into this passionate fondness for the study of history and with it naturally came what he calls his "hobby" for the collection of books, pictures and relics of archeological interest. When his father's estate was divided Col. Durrett chose the library as his share, and from that time the accumulation of his great collection went on with renewed interest. His interest in history never waned, but his study along this line was followed by research in others, and, as he went into each with thoroughness, successive additions of considerable size to the library resulted. After thirty years of law practice in Louisville, and several years of service as editor of the Louisville Courier, Col. Durrett retired, and has since devoted all his time to his library and some literary work; for the great book collector is a poet of no mean ability.

Col. Durrett has always been generous with his treasures. Lawyers without num-

ber have consulted them and many writers may well attribute much of their fame to researches among the valuable historical matter and unpublished manuscripts which form an important part of his library. Col. Roosevelt worked at Col. Durrett's home for a long time in the preparation of his work, "The Winning of the West," and the distinguished resident of Louisville has written the best biography of Filson, the first historian of Kentucky. The amount of material, too, which this collection has contributed to the published works upon Lincoln, is great.

"I doubt if anything like full justice can be done to this collection within the limits of a single newspaper article," said Col. Durrett to me, without a suspicion of egotism, in speaking of his accumulation of books, and the premise is literally true. In browsing among his works on American history and literature alone, a student might spend weeks, one might almost say months, and in books relating directly or indirectly to Kentucky the collection is practically complete. Indeed, Col. Durrett has gathered together more Kentucky books than can be found in all the other libraries of the world combined.

Many people with smaller libraries might profit by the adoption of the method of arrangement which has been employed by the Louisville collector. It is a scheme which has grown out of the actual use of the books by their owner. Col. Durrett has never catalogued his collection, but there is apparent nothing of the confusion of arrangement which might be expected to follow his disregard of conventionality in this respect. The books are in twelve general divisions, and each has numerous subdivisions, as in case of the divisions devoted to United States history and literature, where there are subdivisions for each State, save Kentucky and Virginia, which constitute in themselves one of the main divisions. Foreign nations, natural history, chronicles of the Indians, travels, biography and reference are the classifications given to some of the other

divisions and in each case the plan of subdivision is carried out to the fullest possible extent, the volumes upon each subject appearing as an individual collection.

The glory of the Durrett collection is best reflected by the Kentucky books. There are upwards of 3,000 of them, exclusive of thousands of pamphlets and complete newspaper files, and something of the significance of this may be imagined when it is stated that the next largest similar collection—that owned by the State of Kentucky—numbers only something like 500 volumes. They trace the whole history and development of the State socially, and in politics, education, art, science, literature and every other imaginable field. Hundreds of the manuscripts and autograph letters of great historical value have never been published.

The collection is rich in ancient books, including a large number of wood or vellum-bound volumes in black letter, which date almost from the beginning of printing. Prominent among these is the "Formica," of Johannes Nyder, a vellum-bound folio in Gothic type with illuminated initials, printed at Augsburg, without date, but known by Santander's catalogue of the books of the Fifteenth century to have been published between 1470 and 1473. Another old volume is the "Bello Judiaco" of Josephus, an illuminated folio in black letter, printed in Verona in 1480; and still another antiquity is the "Breviologus Vocabularius," a large folio with a leather-covered wooden back, printed in double columns with Gothic type in Cologne in 1486. Still another curiosity in the collection is a copy of the Civil Code, printed at Rome in 1583. It is an immense quarto of 4,000 double-column pages. It is bound in vellum and contains probably as much printed matter as was ever confined between the covers of a single volume. The historical works include that famous English work, the "Universal History," in sixty-five volumes, the series having been commenced in 1747 and finished in 1766, constituting one

of the largest historical works ever published. At the head of the French division stands Velly's great history in fifteen quarto volumes, published in Paris in 1770.

The books in the library hardly exceed in interest the relics with which every part of Col. Durrett's home is crowded. The pictures, too, are of sufficient interest to rivet the attention of the most casual visitor to the library. There is one of the original Washingtons by Gilbert Stuart; a Boone which Harding was commissioned to go from Massachusetts to Missouri to execute; and numerous crayons by Audubon, the naturalist, who was once a poor portrait painter at Louisville. And so one might go through a long list, enumerating as among the interesting things to be seen, an aerolite that dropped on a Kentucky farm, pipestone and jade images carved by Kentucky mound builders, handkerchiefs woven by Kentucky Shakers from silk grown and spun in the State, and the tooth of a Kentucky mastodon. Prominent among the mementos of Daniel

Boone is one of his rifles, made in Louisville in 1782, a decidedly formidable looking weapon, very long and of tremendous weight, with a flint lock and a barrel of untempered steel, a stock inlaid with brass and a hickory ramrod. Side by side with this is his powder horn and the scalping knife with which he ate his dinner and cut his tobacco. His arithmetic and other books are here, and finally the cast of Boone's skull taken when the body was removed from Missouri to Frankfort.

There are numerous relics of Gen. George Rogers Clark, and among the interesting autograph communications are proclamations in old French by Arent Schuyler de Peyster and "Mad" Anthony Wayne, letters from Boone and Clark, deeds signed by Patrick Henry and William Henry Harrison, a letter from Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates relating to the exchange of prisoners, and long and interesting letters from Thos. Jefferson, Washington Irving and J. Howard Payne.

WALDON FAWCETT.

WILBERFORCE EAMES

A BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The life of the well-known bibliographer and librarian, who forms the subject of this sketch, fully exhibits what industry may accomplish, even in the face of odds. Gibbon's wise declaration that a man's chief education is that which he obtains from himself, is singularly applicable in the case of Mr. Wilberforce Eames. He was born in Newark, N. J., on October 12, 1855, of New England parentage. His paternal ancestry goes back to the early settlers of Woburn, Mass., and his great-grandfather was a pioneer of Belfast, Maine.

When he was six years old his parents left New Jersey and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has ever since resided. His home is in that precinct of Brooklyn, which in the earlier days formed the separate settlement

of East New York. Here he attended the public schools, and here he first learned the love of books. Unlike most boys, whose reading consists—if they read at all—in very indifferent stories of adventure, he found joy in perusing a volume of Herodotus or a fragment of Manetho; and with such works the foundation of his private library was begun. It has since grown to some thousands of volumes, and forms at once an exceptional collection, representative of literature, philosophy, antiquities and history, and is especially strong in these lines on the American Indians, Asiatica and Africana.

He engaged in various employments during his youth, and from 1873 till 1885 was in the employ of various booksellers, especially with Charles L. Woodward, the well-known

dealer in books relating to America. In 1885 the late Dr. George H. Moore, the chief of the Lenox Library, urged him to become his private secretary. He was made first assistant in the Library in 1888, and after Dr. Moore's death in 1892 was appointed assistant librarian, and became chief librarian in 1893. Since the formation of the New York Public Library, by the consolidation of the Lenox with the Astor and Tilden founda-

and 1894, which he prepared; and from the "Bulletin" of the New York Public Library, which he has edited from its initial number in January, 1897.

For the past twenty-seven years Mr. Eames has devoted himself to bibliographical studies, with special reference to American history, Orientalia, archæology, philology and general ethnology. For his bibliographical accomplishments and knowledge of books Harvard University honored him with the degree of A. M. in 1896; and upon the recommendation of Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston, he was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1893. It is only fair to say that what he has done, bibliographically, which is not in print, or in which he has freely aided others, would easily duplicate in quantity and quality the works mentioned below.

In 1882 he edited a comparative edition of the authorized and revised versions of the New Testament, and he has edited six volumes (Vols. 15-20) of Joseph Sabin's "Dictionary of Books Relating to America" (1885-'92), a work still in progress. But few of his longer articles in this work have been reprinted in pamphlet form, as enumerated below, though many equally as important and exhibiting a like erudition, are to be found in the volumes he edited. To the various Indian bibliographies of the late James C. Pilling, he contributed considerably—indeed, some of the longest and best articles were prepared by him, and the proofs of these works were submitted to his judgment for revision. Mr. Pilling, in his "Bibliography of the Algonquin Languages," acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Eames by saying that he "contributed not only his constant aid and advice in bibliographic matters, in which he is so well versed, but has also furnished almost bodily a number of special articles within these pages—those relating to the publications of the. Apostle Eliot, the Indian primer, Lykins, Mather, Mayhew, Meeker, Pierson, Quinney, Rawson,



WILBERFORCE EAMES.

tions, Mr. Eames has continued in charge of the Lenox Building, with the rather unique title of "Lenox Librarian"—a designation which has its European counterpart in "Bodley's Librarian." Some idea of the matchless treasures under his care may be learned from the brief description which he furnished to the Harvard University "Bibliographical Contributions," No. 45; from the annual reports of the Lenox Library for 1893

Sergeant and Simerwell, besides many new titles, biographic material, etc."

Mr. Eames is a member of the Hakluyt Society, the Bibliographical Society of London, the Society of Biblical Archaeology, the Palestine Exploration and Egyptian Exploring Funds, the American Antiquarian Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the American Historical Association, the American Oriental Society, the American Library Association, the New York Library Association, and the New York Library Club. A list of his monographs follows:

A List of Editions of the "Bay Psalm Book," or New England Version of the Psalms. New York: MDCCCLXXXV. 8vo, pp. 14.

Twenty-five copies reprinted from Sabin, Vol. XVI.

A List of Editions of Ptolemy's Geography, 1475-1730. New York: MDCCCLXXXVI. 8vo, pp. 45.

Fifty copies reprinted from Sabin, Vol. XVI.

A Bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh. New York: MDCCCLXXXVI. 8vo, pp. 35.

Thirty-four copies reprinted from Sabin, Vol. XVI.

A List of Editions of the Margarita Philosophica, 1503-1599. New York: MDCCCLXXXVI. 8vo, pp. 8.

Eight copies prepared from proof-sheets of Sabin, Vol. XVI, with a separately printed title-

page. Three or four copies were also reissued by means of photography.

Bibliographic Notes on Elliot's Indian Bible, and his other Translations and Works in the Indian Language of Massachusetts. Extract from a "Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages." Washington: Government Printing Office, 1890. Roy. 8vo., pp. 58; 21 plates.

Two hundred and fifty copies reprinted from Pilling's "Algonquian Languages," while that work, issued in 1891, was going through the press.

The Letter of Columbus on the Discovery of America. A Fac-simile of the Pictorial Edition, with a Complete Reprint of the Oldest Four Editions in Latin. Printed by Order of the Trustees of the Lenox Library. New York: MDCCXCJ. 8vo, pp. xiii, (20), 61.

Two hundred and fifty copies were printed on hand-made paper in octavo, for use of the trustees; and a small paper edition was printed for sale. A second edition of the latter [pp. xi, (20), 13], with a new preface and omitting the text of the four editions in Latin, was printed in 1893.

Early New England Catechisms. A Bibliographical Account of some Catechisms published before the year 1800, for use in New England. Read, in part, Before the American Antiquarian Society, at its Annual Meeting in Worcester, October 21, 1897. Worcester, Mass.: Press of Charles Hamilton, 311 Main street, 1898. 8vo, pp. iii.

Two hundred copies reprinted from the "Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society," New Series, Vol. XII.

VICTOR H. PALTSITS.

EDITIONS OF CARVER'S TRAVELS

Pilling, in his "Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages," published by the Bureau of Ethnology, in 1891, gives a list of twenty-two editions of Jonathan Carver's Travels, as follows:

- 1.—1778 London, Printed for the Author.
- 2.—1779 London, Printed for the Author.
- 3.—1779 Dublin.
- 4.—1780 Hamburg.
- 5.—1781 London, to which is added some account of the author, with portrait.
- 6.—1784 Philadelphia, Pa.
- 7.—1784 French trans.
- 8.—1784 French trans.
- 9.—1789 Philadelphia, Pa.
- 10.—1794 Boston.
- 11.—1796 Leyden, 2 vols., with portrait.
- 12.—1796 Philadelphia, Pa.
- 13.—1797 Boston.
- 14.—1813 Walpole, N. H.
- 15.—1838 Harper Bros., 3d London Edition.
- 16.—1852 French trans.

Other editions are said to have been printed:

- 1792.—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1795.—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1798.—Edinburgh.
- 1807.—Edinburgh.
- 1808.—Edinburgh.
- 1838.—Walpole, N. H.

"There are others." I find the following:

- 1802.—Charlestown.
- 1805.—Glasgow.
- 1846.—Tours.

Greely says there are twenty-three editions of Carver, but the above list, added to Pilling's, makes twenty-five. One of the French translations of 1784 was printed at Paris, the other at Yverdon. The best of all the editions of Carver is the third London edition, dated 1781, which, besides a fine mezzotint portrait of the author and a sketch of his

life by Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, contains a copious index, together with the map and plates of the first edition.

A very celebrated lyrical poem by Schiller, his "Nadowessische Todtenklage" or "Nadowessiers Todtenlied," written in his third period, between 1797 and 1800, was, with others of his poetical productions of the same period, which have not been recovered, founded on the accounts of the manners and customs of the North American Indians given by Jonathan Carver. Goethe considered this poem one of Schiller's ablest and most extraordinary performances, and wished he had made a dozen such. William von Humboldt censured it as defective in ideality—the very reason, it has been suggested, why it elicited Goethe's praise.

Here is the passage from Carver's Travels by which Schiller was inspired:

When the Naudowessies brought their dead for interment to the great cave, I attempted to get an insight into the remaining burial rites. * * * After the breath is departed, the body is dressed in the same attire it usually wore, his face is painted, and he is seated in an erect posture on a mat or skin, placed in the middle of the hut, with his weapons by his side. His relatives seated around, each harangues in turn the deceased; and, if he has been a great warrior, recounts his heroic actions nearly to the following purport, which in the Indian language is extremely poetical and pleasing: "You still sit among us, brother; your person retains its usual semblance, and continues similar to ours, without any visible deficiency, except that it has lost the power of action. But whither is that breath flown, which a few hours ago sent up smoke to the Great Spirit? Why are those lips silent that lately delivered to us expressive and pleasing language? Why are those feet motionless that a short time ago were fleetest than the deer on yonder mountains? Why useless hang those arms that could climb the tallest tree, or draw the toughest bow? Alas, every part of that frame which we lately beheld with admiration and wonder is now becoming inanimate as it was three hundred years ago! We will not, however, bemoan thee as if thou wast forever lost to us, or that thy name would be buried in oblivion. Thy soul yet lives in the great country of Spirits with these of thy nation that have gone before thee; and though we are left behind to perpetuate thy fame, we shall one day join thee. Actuated by the respect we bore thee whilst living, we now come to tender thee the last act of kindness in our power. That thy

body might not lie neglected on the plain and become a prey to the beasts of the field or fowls of the air, we will take care to lay it with those of thy predecessors who have gone before thee; hoping at the same time that thy spirit will feed with their spirits, and be ready to receive ours when we shall also arrive at the great country of souls."

Here is Schiller's poem:

Nadowessiers Todtenlied.

Seht, da sitzt er auf der Matte,
Aufrecht sitzt er da,
Mit dem Unstand, den er hatte,
Als er's Licht noch lab.

Doch, wo ist die Kraft der Kunst,
Wo des Kibems Hand,
Der noch längst zum großen Seilte
Blies der Weiße Rauch?

Wo die Augen, fallenbelle,
Die des Rennibers Spur
Sähnen auf des Grafes Welt,
Auf dem Thau der Fluß?

Diese Schenkel, die behender
Globen durch den Schnee,
Als der Hirsch, der Swanziger,
Als des Berges Reh?

Diese Arme, die den Bogen
Spannten streng und st aff?
Seht, das Leben ist entlogen!
Seht, sie hängen schlaff!

Woß ihm, er ist hingegangen,
Wo kein Schnee mehr ist,
Wo mit Mais die Schiber drangen,
Der von selber spricht;

Wo mit Bögeln alle Sträuche,
Wo der Wald mit Wild,
Wo mit Fischen alle Leiche
Lustig sind gefüllt.

Mit den Geistern spielt er droben,
Ließ uns hier allein,
Doch wir seine Thaten loben
Und ihn Warren ein.

Bringet her die Leichten Gaben,
Stimmt die Todtentag!
Alles sei mit ihm begraben,
Was ihn freuen mag.

Legt ihm unter's Haupt die Welt,
Die er tapir schwang,
Auch des Bären feste Reute,
Denn der Weg ist lang;

Auch das Messer, schart geschliffen,
Das vom Feindeskopf
Ratß mit drei geschnittenen Griffen
Schalte Haut und Schorf:

Farben auch, den Leib zu malen,
Steckt ihm in die Hand,
Doch er tödlich mächtig strahlen
In der Seelen Land.

There have been several interesting attempts to reproduce this poem in English.

One of the earliest translations was that of Sir John Herschel:

See, where upon the mat, he sits
Erect before his door,
With just the same majestic air
That once in life he wore.
But where is fled his strength of limb,
The whirlwind of his breath
To the Great Spirit when he sent
The peace pipe's mounting wreath?
Where are those falcon eyes, which late
Along the plain could trace
Along the grass's dewy wave,
The reindeer's printed pace?
Those legs, which once, with matchless speed,
Flew through the drifted snow,
Surpassed the stag's unweared course,
Outran the mountain roe?
Those arms, once used, with might and main,
The stubborn bow to twang?
See, see, their nerves are slack at last,
All motionless they hang.
'Tis well with him, for he is gone
Where snow no more is found,
Where the gay thorn's perpetual bloom
Decks all the field around;
Where wild birds sing from every spray,
Where deer come sweeping by,
Where fish from every lake afford
A plentiful supply.
With spirits now he feasts above,
And leaves us here alone,
To celebrate his valiant deeds,
And round his grave to moan.
Sound the death-song, bring forth the gifts,
The last gifts of the dead,—
Let all which yet may yield him joy
Within his grave be laid.
The hatchet place beneath his head,
Still red with hostile blood;
And add, because the way is long,
The bear's fat limbs for food.
The scalping-knife beside him lay,
With paints of gorgeous dye,
That, in the land of souls,
His form may shine triumphantly.

Sir John, it will be observed, ran the last two verses into one.

Lord Edward Bulwer Lytton's spirited version appeared in his "Poems and Ballads of Schiller" (London, 1844):

See, on his mat—as if of yore,
All life-like sits he here!
With that same aspect which he wore
When light to him was dear.
But where the right-hand's strength, and where
The breath that loved to breathe,
To the Great Spirit, aloft in air,
The peace-pipe's lusty wreath?

And where the hawk-like eye, alas!
That wont the deer pursue,
Along the waves of rippling grass,
Or fields that shone with dew?

Are these the limber-bounding feet
That swept the winter snows?
What stateliest stag so fast and fleet?
Their speed outstripped the roe's!

These arms that then the sturdy bow
Could supple from its pride,
How stark and helpless hang they now
Adown the stiffened side!

Yet, weal to him—at peace he strays
Where never fall the snows;
Where o'er the meadows springs the maize
That never mortal sows;

Where birds are blithe on every brake,
Where forests teem with deer,
Where glide the fish through every lake—
One chase from year to year!

With spirits now he feasts above;
All left us—to revere:
The deeds we honor with our love,
The dust we bury here.

Here bring the last gifts!—loud and shrill
Wall death-dirge for the brave!
What pleased him most in life may still
Give pleasure in the grave.

We lay the ax beneath his head
He swung when strength was strong—
The bear on which his banquets fed—
The way from earth is long!

And here, new-sharpened, place the knife
That severed from the clay,
From which the ax had spoiled the life,
The conquered scalp away!

The paints that deck the Dead, bestow—
Yes, place them in his hand—
That red the Kingly Shade may glow
Amidst the Spirit-Land!

An American translation was published in 1839, the author being N. L. Frothingham ("Select Minor Poems Translated from the German of Goethe and Schiller;" Boston, Hilliard Gray & Co.):

On the mat he's sitting there:
See, he sits upright,
With the same look that he ware
When he saw the light.

But where now the hand's clinched weight,
Where the breath he drew,
That to the Great Spirit late
Forth the pipe-smoke blew?

Where the eyes, that, falcon-keen,
Marked the reindeer pass,
By the dew upon the green,
By the waving grass?

These the limbs that, unconfined,
Bounded through the snow,
Like the stag that's twenty-tyned,
Like the mountain roe!

These the arms that, stout and tense,
Did the bow-string twang!
See, the life is parted hence!
See, how loose they hang!

Well for him! he's gone his ways
Where are no more snows;
Where the fields are decked with maize,
That unplanted grows;—

Where with beasts of chase each wood,
Where with birds each tree,
Where with fish is every flood
Stocked full pleasantly.

He above with spirits feeds;—
We, alone and dim,
Left to celebrate his deeds,
And to bury him.

Bring the last sad offerings hither!
Chant the death lament!
All inter with him together
That can give content.

Neath his head the hatchet hide,
That he swung so strong;
And the bear's ham set beside,—
For the way is long;—

Then the knife—sharp let it be,—
That from foeman's crown,
Quick, with dexterous cuts but three,
Skin and tuft brought down;—

Paints, to smear his frame about,
Set within his hand,
That he redly may shine out
In the spirits' land.

Edgar A. Bowring, the first edition of whose "Poems of Schiller" was published in London in 1851, had evidently seen Mr. Frothingham's translation, and profited by it; but in accuracy and felicity he fell short of his predecessors, though his rendering of this poem is less wooden than some of his other attempts:

See, he sitteth on his mat,
Sitteth there upright,
With the grace with which he sat
While he saw the light.

Where is now the sturdy gripe,—
Where the breath sedate,
That so lately whiffed the pipe
Toward the Spirit Great?

Where the bright and falcon eye,
That the reindeer's tread
On the waving grass could spy,
Thick with dew-drops spread?

Where the limbs that used to dart
Swifter through the snow
Than the twenty-membered hart,
Than the mountain roe?

Where the arm that sturdily
Bent the deadly bow?
See, it's life hath fleeted by,
See, it hangeth low!

Happy he!—He now has gone
Where no snow is found:
Where with maize the fields are sown,
Self-sprung from the ground;

Where with birds each bush is filled,
Where with game the wood:
Where the fish, with joy instilled,
Wanton in the flood.

With the spirits blest he feeds,—
Leaves us here in bloom;
We can only praise his deeds,
And his corpse entomb.

Farewell-gifts, then, hither bring,
Sound the death-note sad!
Bury with him every thing
That can make him glad.

Neath his head the hatchet hide
That he boldly swung;
And the bear's fat haunch beside,
For the road is long;

And the knife, well sharpened,
That, with slashes three,
Scalp and skin from foeman's head
Tore off skillfully.

And to paint his body, place
Dyes within his hand;
Let him shine with ruddy grace
In the Spirit Land!

In none of these translations is the meter of the original exactly followed. John Herman Merivale's admirable translation of "The Minor Poems of Schiller," printed in a characteristically beautiful volume by William Pickering (London, 1844), contains the following flowing version, in which Schiller's measure, with the double rhymes at the ends of the first and third lines, is faithfully reproduced. The translation was not by Mr. Merivale, but by a contributor to his volume, who signed her productions with only her first name—Florence:

See him on his mat reposing!
Upright sits he there;
That unaltered mien disclosing
Which in life he bare.

But oh where the grasp unfailing?—
Breath once taught to roll
Incense, from his pipe exhaling,
To the Eternal Soul?

Where the eyes whose falcon glances
Tracked the fleet reindeer
O'er the grass that, wave-like, dances?—
O'er the dew-drops clear?

These the limbs that recked not danger,
Bounding through the snow,
Like the many-antlered ranger,
Like the mountain roe?

These the arms, by whose endeavor
Strongest bows were bent?
See—their life is fled forever!
See—their nerves are spent!

He is blessed—he goeth thither
Where are no more snows—
Where, in fields that may not wither,
Malze uncultured grows;

Where with birds the groves resounding,
Forests teem with prey;
Where in lakes the fishes bounding
Blithely leap and play.

There he feasts 'mid happy spirits,
Leaves us all alone,
Here, below, to chant his merits,
And his acts make known.

With the parting gifts provide him!
Sing his death-lament!
All things be entombed beside him
That may yield content.

But this lacks the three last stanzas, which
I have endeavored to supply:
Neath his head the ax disposing,
That he swung so strong,
Store of bear-steaks too enclosing
For his journey long;
Lay with him his knife, keen-bladed,
Which, with cuts but three,
Dexterous the scalp-lock raided
Of the enemy.
Last his war-paints set beside him,
Ready to his hand
Brave he'll glow, whate'er betide him,
In the Spirit-Land!

JOHN GOADBY GREGORY.

ANDREW LANG'S OPINION OF
BOOKPLATES

"Plates also take up a good deal of room,
and modern plates are usually ugly, and
exhibit the desperate efforts of unimaginative
persons to display fancy."—Andrew
Lang, in "Bibliographica."

AUGUSTIN DALY'S BIBLE

ITS EXPANSION TO FORTY-TWO VOLUMES COST MANY YEARS AND THOUSANDS
OF DOLLARS

Since the death of Augustin Daly some references have been made to his remarkable expanded copy of the Bible, but no account has been given—indeed, it would be scarcely possible to give one—to show what a wonderful work it really is. The account which is here given appeared in the New York Tribune, and was furnished by Henry Blackwell, who mounted all the pages, arranged the plates and bound the volumes.

Mr. Daly spent many years in collecting the plates which were to accompany, or, rather, were chiefly to make up the work. He then turned them over to Mr. Blackwell to be arranged and bound. It was a tremendous piece of work, and while Mr. Blackwell was about it Mr. Daly frequently sent him more plates, while the binder collected a considerable number himself. There were in

the end about eight thousand plates, and in sorting and arranging these Mr. Blackwell declares he spent no less than eighteen hundred hours before a beginning could be made with the actual binding. This took all of his spare time for two years.

In the course of his work he read the whole of the Bible through four times, and he thinks that when he got through he could have passed a good examination in theology. He arranged the plates by subjects, and when he found so many of a single subject that he did not care to place them altogether he scattered some of them about, placing them at passages containing more or less references to the subjects.

The next care was the text. The Douai version was used, and the edition was one printed in Dublin something over a hundred

years ago. Two copies were used, because every page had to be mounted by itself on special paper, so that one side of each leaf was lost. Some of the pages were much soiled. In order to get them all clean, and uniformly so, Mr. Blackwell took the books all to pieces and boiled the pages, just as a washerwoman would boil clothes. Then he hung them on the clothes line in the back yard and sat smoking his pipe while they dried, the other members of his family and the neighbors being all the time filled with due horror at such treatment of a valuable book.

But the pages came through the process sound and clean, and then came the work of mounting them, and finally of binding. They were bound into forty-two volumes, in half white levant, with vellum sides. Sometimes there is a considerable amount of text in a volume, and sometimes there is extremely little, according to how many plates have to accompany it. The Gospel of Matthew, for instance, takes three or four volumes, and the Lord's Prayer alone takes a whole vol-

ume. This volume, of course, contains only one leaf of the regular text of the book, but it also contains the prayer in 150 languages, besides the many plates.

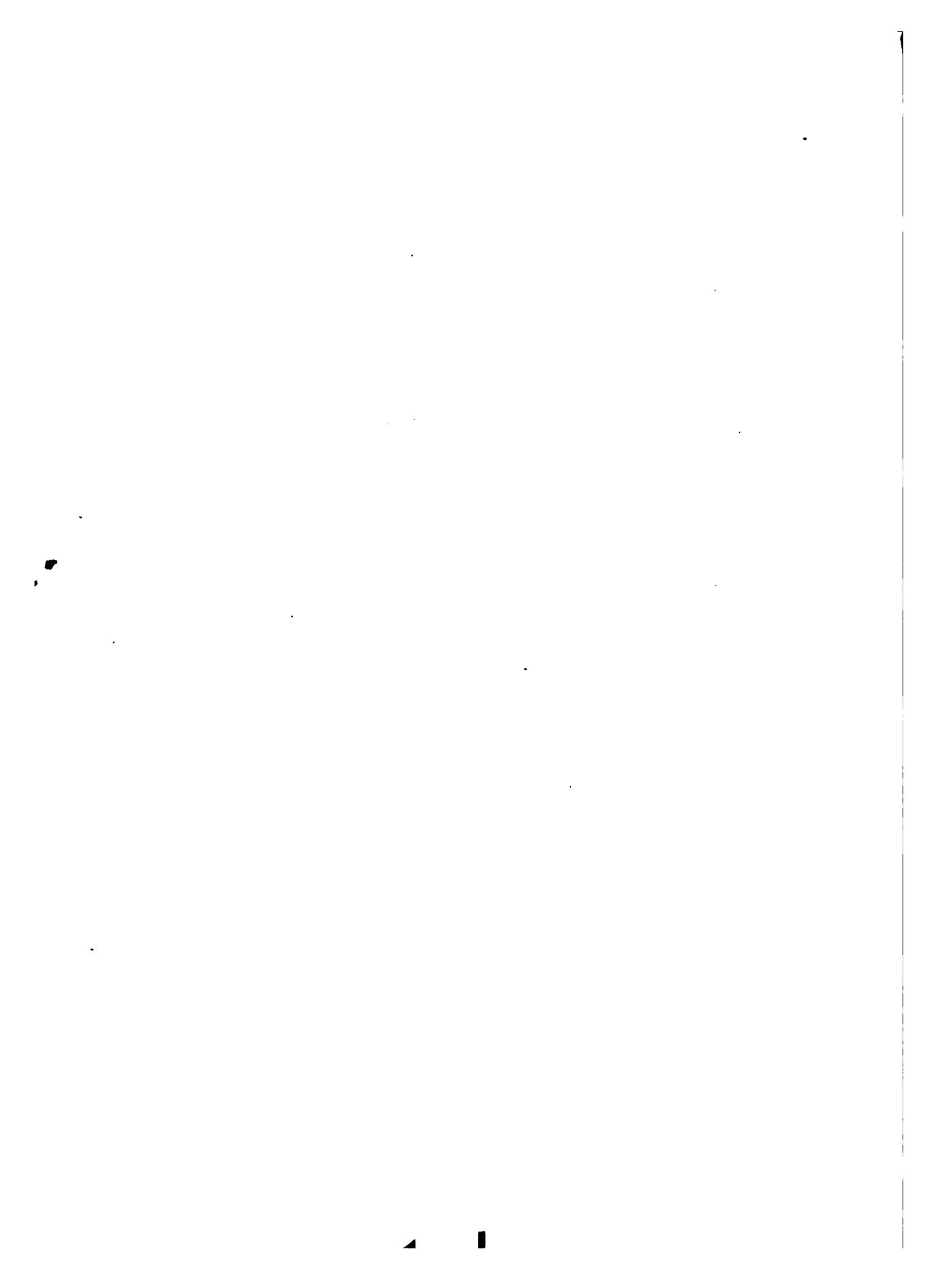
Each of the volumes has a title page with a water-color drawing by Eugène Grivas. Mr. Blackwell estimates that the whole work must have cost Mr. Daly not less than \$25,000.

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THE PERILS OF INDEXING

In one volume of a now defunct American periodical an article on the East River bridge is called "Up Among the Spiders," and the only reference to it in the index of the volume is under "Spiders, Up Among the."—W. T. Fletcher.





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—Bibliomania.—

"He raisin is Bishard Fieber, Esq." —
John Terrier. — Manchester, April, 1895.
What wild stories, what ratiocines torment us! —
The fanatic man, who feels the book-disease,
Th' standard-bearer cramp his asth'rous maw
And Prodigies wrench the snout by Heaven assign'd!



September, 1895.

426 Bradford Street,
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AMERICAN BOOK-LORE

121 DEADWOOD STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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"New England Harbors," J. Jeannin. (Reprint John Wilson & Son, 1881.)

Book EXCHANGER, Toledo, O.

From Columbian Museum Publication No. 1.

De Peyster's *Decisive Conflicts*; 1. Battle of Antietam; 2. Murfreesboro; 3. Gettysburg; 4. Nashville.

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Melville's Address at the Funeral of L. H. Morgan.

De Peyster's *La Royle, the Grand Hunt*.

Henry E. Lippincott, 420 Bradford Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Shea's *Charleville*, Vol. 1.

McLennan's *Wisconsin*.

Priest's catalogue following auction sales.

J. C. Brevoort, W. F. Fawcett, Almon W. Grimwalt, Geo. H. Moore.

Bibliographer, 6 vols.

Atlantic, May, 1886.

Magazine American History, January, 1888, and April, 1888.

Critic, February 9, 1888.

Canadian Magazine, January, 1888.

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—R. E. H. in *Library Journal*.



— January, 1899 —

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129 BRADFORD STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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— April, 1899 —



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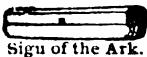
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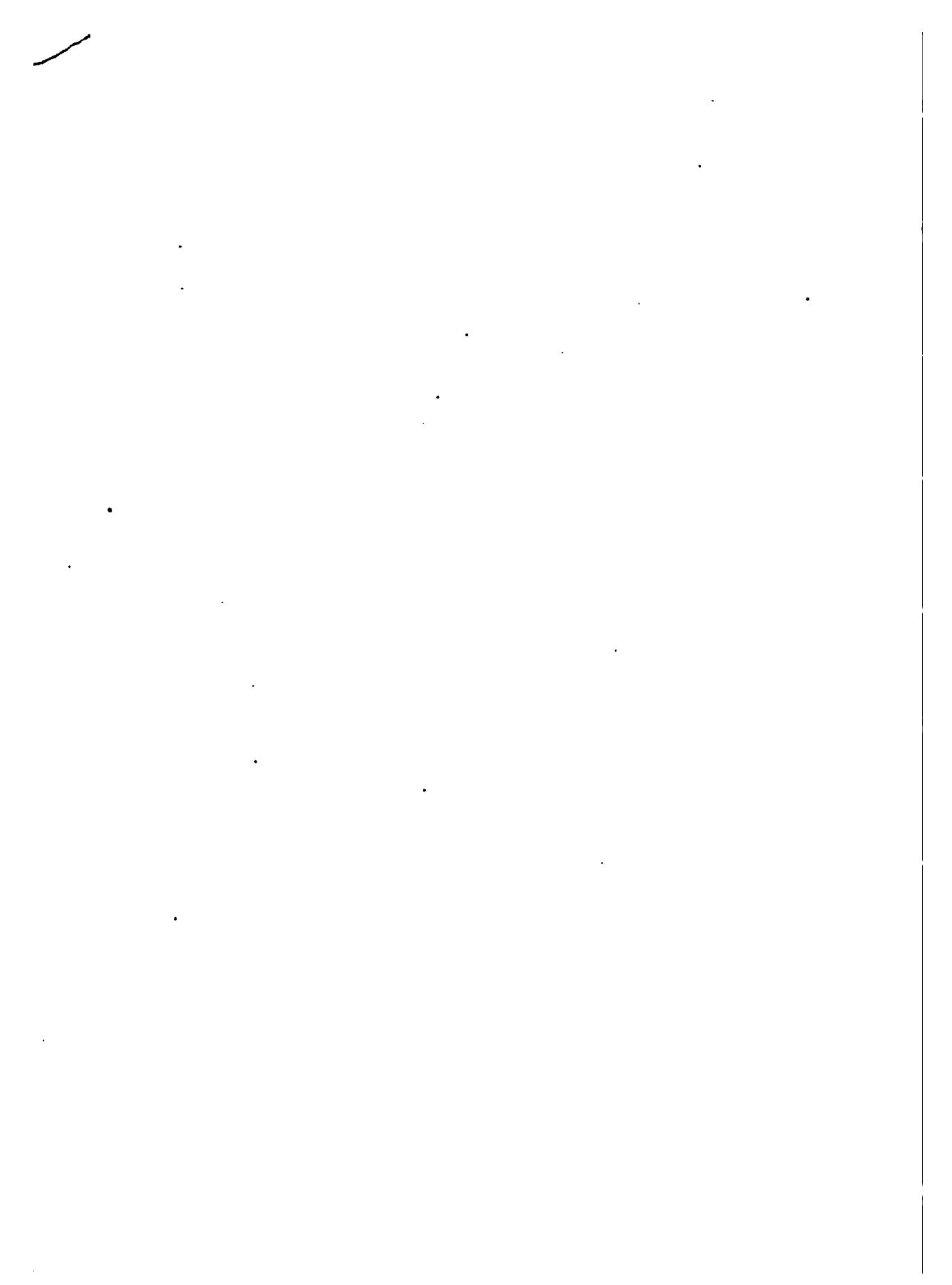
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